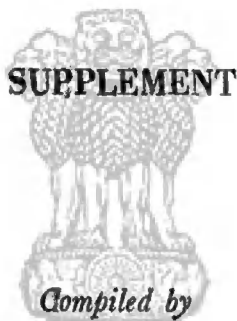


KERALA DISTRICT GAZETTEERS



QUILON



Compiled by
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Published by

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Ernakulam and Shoranur.

PREFACE

The Government of India have taken up the programme of issuing supplements to the District Gazetteers which were compiled and published upto the year 1966. The detailed contents of the Chapters given here indicate the general scope of the subject.

The scheme of the preparation of supplements to the District Gazetteer is to be completed in all States by 1980-81. The Government of India have decided to pay 100% assistance subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10,000 per volume for the compilation and publication of the supplements.

The Quilon District Gazetteer was published in 1964. This supplement incorporates the latest available facts and figures and brings it upto date.

With the limited resources at the disposal of this Department we have made genuine attempts to include as far as possible the latest available data. Considering that the scheme is a time bound one, serious effort has been made to bring them out at an early date. This has to be followed by the issue of supplements to the District Gazetteers of Trichur, Kozhikode and Ernakulam.

In compiling this supplement I have received sincere co-operation from all the members of the staff of the Department especially Sarvasree Adoor K. K. Ramachandran Nair, Assistant Editor and V. A. Abdul Khader, the Sub Editor.

I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my sincere thanks to Dr. P. N. Chopra, Editor, Gazetteers, Government of India and his staff of the Central Gazetteers for the assistance rendered by them in the work of the preparation of this supplement.

I am also thankful to Shri P. K. Titus, Superintendent, Government Presses, Trivandrum and his Staff for taking up the responsibility of printing the volume.

Trivandrum,
13th October 1978.

DR. C. K. KAREEM.

INTRODUCTION

The Quilon District Gazetteer was published in the year 1964. A District Gazetteer is the most comprehensive single source of knowledge about the district. While presenting a broad picture of its physical features, history, administration and socio-economic life, it also aims at providing useful and authentic information relating to the field of agriculture, industry, education, medical and public health services, places of interest etc., in the district. As such, it forms an important reference book for administrators, research scholars and general readers.

The Government of India have taken up the scheme of issuing supplements to the District Gazetteers which were published more than ten years back. The supplements are intended to update the statistical and other data contained in the concerned Gazetteers.

The Quilon is the second in the series of the supplements to the District Gazetteers of Kerala. The draft of this supplement was sent for printing in December 1978. It was the keen interest shown by Shri Adoor K. K. Ramachandran Nair, Assistant Editor who has been put in full charge of the duties of State Editor, Kerala Gazetteers on March 28, 1979 that expedited the printing of this supplement. I thank him for the rare devotion to duty he has exhibited in this behalf.

I have great pleasure to release this supplement for the use of the general reading public.

C. H. MOHAMED KOYA,
Minister for Education,
Chairman, Advisory Board for
Kerala Gazetteers.

Trivandrum,
7-6-1979.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

<i>Chapter</i>	<i>Pages</i>
I GENERAL ..	1
II HISTORY ..	11
III PEOPLE ..	23
IV AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION ..	41
V INDUSTRIES ..	49
VI BANKING, TRADE AND COMMERCE ..	53
VII COMMUNICATIONS ..	61
IX ECONOMIC TRENDS ..	65
XI REVENUE ADMINISTRATION ..	79
XII LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE ..	87
XIV LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT ..	91
XV EDUCATION AND CULTURE ..	95
XVI MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES ..	99
XVII OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES ..	105
XVIII PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS ..	111

CHAPTER I

GENERAL

Location :

Quilon District is bounded on the north by Alleppey and Kottayam districts, east by Tirunelveli district of Tamil Nadu, south by Trivandrum district and west by the Arabian Sea. It is situated between north latitudes 8° 45' and 9° 27' and east longitude 76° 29' and 77° 17'. Quilon district has 83.686 Kms length and 77.249 Kms breadth at the farthest points. The Coastline is 41.84 Kms long.

Administrative units

This district has six taluks viz., Karunagappally, Kunnathur, Pathanamthitta, Pathanapuram, Kottarakkara and Quilon. There are 100 revenue villages and 4 towns in this district. Of the towns two are municipalities and the other 2 are non-municipal towns. There are 17 development blocks and 104 panchayats in the district as on 1st April 1979. The following table gives the details of the administrative units of the district.

TABLE 1
Administrative Units—1979

District/Taluk	No. of villages	No. of villages lying				No. of towns	No. of Panchayats
		In rural areas		In urban areas			
		Whole	Part	Whole	Part		
QUILON DISTRICT	100	94	5	1	5	4	104
Karunagapally	11	11	..	..	..	..	14
Kunnathur	16	16	..	..	..	..	14
Pathanamthitta	20	20	..	..	..	..	21
Pathanapuram	16	15	1	..	1	1	14
Kottarakkara	18	18	..	..	..	..	18
Quilon	19	14	4	1	4	3	20

TABLE 2

Villages and towns in Quilon District*Villages and towns in Karunagapally Taluk:*

Perunad	Panmana
Krishnapuram	Chavara
Thazhava	Thekkumbhagom
Kulasekharapuram	Thevalakara
Thodiyoor	Mynagapally
Karunagapally	

Villages and towns in Kunnathur Taluk:

Sooranad North	Ezhamkulam
Pallikkal	Erath
Peringanad	Kadampnanad
Adoor	Kunnathur
Kodumon	Poruvazhy
Angadikkal	Sooranad South
Koodal	Sasthamcotta
Enadimangalam	West Kallada

Villages and towns in Pathanamthitta Taluk :

Angadi	Pathanamthitta
Pazhavangadi	Malayalapuzha
Chethakkal	Konnithazham
Vadasserikara	Iravom
Ranni	Konni
Cherukole	Pramadam
Mallapuzhasseri	Omalloor
Naranganam	Chenneerkara
Elanthoor	Vallicode
Thannithode	Perunadu

Villages and Towns in Pathanapuram Taluk :

Pattazhy	Pidavoor
Pathanapuram	Thalavoor
Piravanthoor	Vilakudy
Edamon	Karavallloor
Arienkavu	Arackal
Kulathupuzha	Edamulackal
Eroor	Anchal
Punalur (portion)	Alayamon

Town: Punalur

Villages and Towns in Kottarakkara Taluk:

Pavithreswaram	Vettikkavala
Kulakkada	Ommannoor
Mylom	Elamadu
Neduvathoor	Pooyappally
Thukone	Velinalloor
Karecpa	Chadayamangalam
Veliyam	Ittiva
Kottarakkara	Kadakkal
Melila	Chithara

Villages and Towns in Quilon Taluk:

Quilon (portion)	Thrikkovilvattom
Thrikkaruva	Vadakkevila (portion)
Mundro Island	Eravipuram (portion)
East Kallada	Mayyanad
Mulavana (portion)	Adichanalloor
Perinad	Meenad
Thrikkadavoor	Kalluvathukkal
Kottamkara	Poothakkulam
Nedumpana	Paravoor
Kilikolloor	

Towns: Quilon (Municipal)
Kundara
Kilikolloor

Blocks and Panchayats:

A list of the names of blocks and panchayats is given below:

<i>Blocks</i>	<i>Panchayats</i>
Anchal	Alayamon Anchal Ariencavu Edamulackal Karavaloer Kulathupuzha Punalur Thenmala Eroor
Chadayamangalam	Chithara Chadayamangalam Elamadu Kadakkal Ittiva Velinalloor
Chavara	Chavara Panmana Thekkumbhagom Thevalakara
Chittumala	East Kallada Kundara Mundro Island Perayam Perinad
Elanthoor	Chennerkara Cherukole Elanthoor Kozhencherry Mallapuzhasseri Naranganam Omallee Pathanamthitta

<i>Blocks</i>	<i>Panchayats</i>
Ithikkara	Adichanalloor Chathanloor Kalluvathukkal Nedumpana Poothakulam Paravoor
Karunagapally	Alappad Karunagapally Mynagapally Thazhava Thodiyoor
Konni	Aruvapalam Konni Malayalapuzha Mylapara Pramadam Vallicode
Kottarakkara	Kottarakkara Pooyapally Veliyam Ezhukone Karecpa Neduvathoor
Mukhathala	Eravipuram Kottamkara Mayyanad Thrikkovilvattom Vadakkevila
Oachira	Kalppana Devikulangara Krishnapuram Kulasekharapuram Oachira
Parakkode	Adoor Enadimangalam Erath Ezhamkulam Kalanjoor Kodumon
Pathanapuram	Pathanapuram Pattazhy Piravanthoor Thalavoor Vilakudy

<i>Blocks</i>	<i>Panchayats</i>
Ranni	Seethathodu Ranni Angadi Ranni Pazhavangadi Ranni Perunadu Ranni Vetchoochira Vadasserikara
Sasthamcotta	Kadampanad Kunnathur Pallikkal Poruvazhy Sasthamcotta Sooranad North Sooranad South West Kallada
Vettikkavala	Ommannoor Pavithreswaram Vettikkavala Kulakkada Melila Mylom

Area and physical features

The total extent of Quilon district is 4,623 sq. kms. This district ranks third in point of size.

Based on the physical features the entire state is divided into three natural divisions viz., (1) highland, (2) lowland and (3) midland. As far as the Quilon district is concerned Kottarakkara Taluk lies completely in the midland region whereas Kunnathur, Pathanamthitta and Pathanapuram taluks lie in highland and midland regions and Karunagapally and Quilon taluks lie in midland and lowland regions. The following table gives the population by natural divisions.

Area and natural divisions

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Area in kms.</i>	<i>Population by natural division</i>			
		<i>Total</i>	<i>Highland</i>	<i>Midland</i>	<i>Lowland</i>
QUILON DISTRICT	4,623	24,12,821	456,611	12,24,696	731,514
Karunagapally Taluk	211.9	321,164	..	26,544	294,620
Kunnathur „	389.9	291,796	36,810	254,986	..
Pathanamthitta „	1,975.6	390,150	223,277	166,873	..
Pathanapuram „	1,233.7	310,659	196,524	114,135	..
Kottarakkara „	551.6	421,406	..	421,406	..
Quilon	380.2	677,646	..	240,752	436,894

Boundary change

The only change in the jurisdiction of the district since August 17, 1957 (formation of Alleppey district) was limited to the addition of Srayikad and Azhikkalthura Karas of Puthuppally village of Karthikapally taluk of Alleppey district to the Perinad village of Karunagappally taluk of this district.

Climate

The district has a tropical humid climate with an oppressive summer and plentiful rainfall. The hot season March to May is followed by the southwest monsoon season from June to September. October and November form the post monsoon or retreating monsoon season. The period from December to February is the northeast monsoon, with the rains associated with it ceasing by about the end of December and the temperature of the period being generally high.

Rainfall

At present rainfall records in the district are available from the eleven centres as against from nine centres when the original district gazetteer was published. In general rainfall does not show much of a change in quantity or seasonal variation. Below are given tables showing the monthly rainfall at the eleven rain recording stations in the district for the years 1966, 1970 and 1971. (Tables in next page).

Temperature and relative humidity

At present, as before, there is only one meteorological observatory in the district. This centre is situated at Punalur. The table showing the temperature and relative humidity recorded at that centre for the years 1969 and 1970 is given below:

Temperature and relative humidity—1969 & 1970

Month	Temperature (degree centigrade)				Relative humidity (in percentage)			
	Maximum		Minimum		Average relative humidity 8.30 I.S.T.		Average relative humidity 17.30 I.S.T.	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
January	34.3	34.9	19.7	19.0	70	74	50	45
February	36.5	35.7	20.6	19.7	70	68	45	44
March	37.5	36.9	21.8	20.9	78	78	49	52
April	36.7	34.8	23.5	21.7	83	85	66	71
May	33.7	34.2	23.0	22.5	88	89	76	74
June	31.1	30.7	22.1	20.7	93	94	80	81
July	29.7	30.5	21.3	20.4	95	94	81	79
August	21.2	30.0	21.4	19.1	90	93	76	78
September	31.8	31.7	21.1	19.5	91	91	69	73
October	32.4	31.3	21.0	19.7	89	91	77	78
November	32.8	32.6	19.8	20.4	91	88	70	72
December	33.6	33.3	19.6	19.6	84	75	62	50

Source: Meteorological Centre, Madras.

GENERAL

7

Rainfall at Rain recording Stations (in m.m.)—1966

Sl. No.	Name of Stations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.	Pathanamthitta	..	21.6	20.8	735.2	125.2	x	350.1	181.3	222.1	603.3	56.6	31.0
2.	Konni	41.9	..	232.3	190.6	47.0	473.5	280.4	205.7	290.1	248.5	199.8	108.1
3.	Adoor	..	15.2	x	599.4	..	474.5	255.4	145.3	274.3	288.3	221.9	108.6
4.	Karunagappally	..	..	78.7	58.4	27.9	317.6	269.0	259.1	269.3	464.9	160.0	x
5.	Punalur	6.0	79.0	62.0	191.6	65.4	517.1	224.4	162.6	255.9	413.0	284.0	62.3
6.	Kottarakkara	..	..	40.6	58.9	x	502.1	668.1	320.5	273.0	x	213.4	77.2
7.	Aryankavu	..	■	x	459.0	3.0	487.1	289.5	172.2	266.1	415.1	312.3	155.2
8.	Quilon	..	x	149.1	469.9	32.5	x	■	147.3	■	460.0	x	13.7
9.	Nilemal	..	8.4	29.5	1,530.2	170.2	459.3	310.8	190.1	312.6	721.3	255.3	136.2
10.	Paravoor	..	5.1	x	121.6	60.0	505.8	229.0	221.7	261.1	332.3	71.6	..
11.	Kayankulam (Agro met)	..	■	371.2	■	x	515.6	244.0	166.3	327.2	369.0	187.7	20.4

x=Not available

..=Nil

Source: State Observatory, Trivandrum

Rainfall at Rain recording Stations (in m.m.) 1970

Sl. No.	Name of Stations	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.	Pathanamthitta	49.1	68.6	87.0	240.0	166.0	474.0	NA	313.6	170.4	340.3	170.6	25.3
2.	Konni	4.8	108.5	96.0	251.4	350.6	435.0	287.0	360.7	211.0	375.9	NA	..
3.	Adoor	..	30.5	39.9	188.2	273.0	304.9	306.8	402.7	235.5	336.3	83.8	26.9
4.	Karunagappally	..	57.7	39.4	92.9	438.6	913.0	276.6	267.9	414.6	288.9	145.8	5.1
5.	Punalur	15.7	35.2	133.2	224.2	237.2	366.1	353.8	381.5	229.3	698.3	80.6	NA
6.	Kottarakkara	17.0	0.8	..	10.2	195.3	356.0	185.0	354.0	NA	208.5	5.8	..
7.	Aryankavu	NA	NA	NA	NA	220.0	312.0	210.0	382.2	222.8	542.7	234.2	61.5
8.	Quilon	1.2	..	..	93.3	261.8	NA	169.	NA	NA	354.2	NA	NA
9.	Nilamel	NA	12.7	97.0	233.4	274.8	511.9	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Paravoor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	BA	NA
11.	Kayamkulam (A.M.)	29.3	3.0	30.0	209.5	295.7	NA	307.9	NA	325.7	223.8	124.2	5.2

NA=Not available

..=Nil

Source: State Observatory, Trivandrum

GENERAL

9

Rainfall at Rain Recording Station (in m.m.) 1971

Sl. No.	Name of Station	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
1.	Pathanamthitta	63.3	NA	19.8	308.4	219.8	390.2	NA	95.2	259.5	165.0	89.2	Nil
3.	Konni	111.7	106.7	55.8	259.1	524.5	741.7	180.0	331.5	280.6	281.5	104.1	69.8
3.	Adoor	62.1	50.8	71.1	155.4	263.8	703.0	400.9	282.9	306.5	43.6	..	8.1
4.	Karunagappally	17.2	34.6	25.5	236.2	266.0	646.0	626.1	545.1	384.6	260.8	65.2	58.3
5.	Punalur	NA	120.3	52.7	211.2	284.4	690.2	542.8	333.7	493.1	340.9	165.3	NA
6.	Kottarakkara	NA	NA	NA	340.0	373.0	728.0	600.0	456.0	693.0	203.0	43.0	98.0
7.	Aryancavu	37.8	36.6	95.2	135.1	109.3	604.4	389.1	136.7	475.6	244.7	23.2	224.4
8.	Quilon	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	615.9	NA	NA	459.7	NA	45.3	106.2
9.	Nilamel	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
10.	Paravoor	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
11.	Kayamkulam (A.M.)	58.4	12.8	35.4	NA	440.1	717.1	412.2	490.0	357.6	158.9	24.6	25.3

NA=Not available

..=Nil

Source: State Observatory, Trivandrum.

Special weather phenomena

In the summer and the post monsoon season thunder-storms, mostly in the afternoons, occur on about 25% of the days. Occasional thunderstorms occur in the period December to February. Even during the southwest monsoon season the rains are often associated with thunder. Occasionally the district is affected by storms which move from the Bay of Bengal to the Arabian Sea across the extreme south of the peninsula in November and December. On such occasions the district experiences widespread heavy rains and strong winds.



CHAPTER II

CALENDAR OF IMPORTANT EVENTS

August 15, 1947	Independance.
August 19, 1947	Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer resigns from Dewanship of the erstwhile State of Travancore.
September 4, 1947	P. G. N. Unnithan assumed charge as Dewan
October 18, 1947	Proclamation to convenue a constituent Assembly in Travancore as a first step for responsible Government.
February 2 to 6, 1948	The first general election on the basis of adult franchise in the erstwhile Travancore State.
March 4, 1948	The first Congress Ministry under Pattom A. Thanu Pillai with T. M. Varghese and C. Kesavan as Ministers.
May, 1948	The number of council of Ministers was increased to include G. Ramachandran, A. Achuthan, K. M. Kora, and P. S. Nataraja Pillai.
October 17, 1948	Resignation of the ministry headed by Pattom A. Thanu Pillai.
October 22, 1948	T. K. Narayana Pillai sworn in as Chief Minister, K. R. Illankath, Dr. E. K. Madhavan, A. J. John, N. Kunjuraman and V. O. Markose were also sworn in as Ministers.
November, 1948	Pattom A. Thanu Pillai left the Congress Party and formed Democratic Socialist Party.
July 1, 1948	Integration of the States of Travancore and Cochin—Ministry under T. K. Narayana Pillai was reconstituted—Ikkanda Warriar, Panampilly Govinda Menon, E. John Philippose, K. Ayyappan, N. Kunjuraman, Smt. Annie Maskreen and T. A. Abdulla became Ministers.
December 12, 1949	Checkposts and tolls in the Travancore-Cochin border abolished.

March, 1950	K. Ayyappan resigned from the Ministry on health reasons.
March 6, 1950	The Ministry under T. K. Narayana Pillai was again reconstituted dropping Ikkanda Warriar, T. A. Abdulla and Smt. Maskreen.
February 24, 1951	Ministry under T. K. Narayana Pillai resigned.
February 28, 1951	A new ministry under the Chief minister-ship of C. Kesavan was formed. Sarvasree T. K. Narayana Pillai A. J. John and Panampilly Govinda Menon were in the Cabinet.
February, 1951	Trivandrum Medical College started.
December, 1951	The Ministry was reconstituted with the following members—C. Kesavan, K.M. Korah, G. Chandrasekhara Pillai, P. K. Krishnankutty Menon and L. M. Pylee.
December 10, 1951 to January 5, 1952	General Election.
January 5, 1952	Decontrol of rationing and movement in the State.
March 13, 1952	Ministry under A. J. John—the other Ministers were T. M. Varghese, Panampilly Govinda Menon, K. V. Nair, V. Madhavan, K. Kochukuttan and A. Chidambaramatha Nadar.
September, 1953	Tamil nadu congress M. L. As. withdrew support to the A. J. John Ministry.
September 23, 1953	The A. J. John ministry resigned following the failure to carry the confidence motion. A. J. John ministry was required to continue as care-taker till the mid-term election.
February, 1954	Ministry under Pattom A. Thanu Pillai P. S. P. Leader with the congress support. The following were the council of ministers P. S. Nataraja Pillai, A. Achuthan and P. K. Kunju.
February 10, 1955	Pattom A. Thanu Pillai resigns following the no confidence motion moved by T.S. Ramaswamy a member of the P. S. P. Group itself. The Congress supported the no confidence motion.
February 14, 1955	Ministry under Panampilly Govinda Menon with the support of the Tamil Nadu Congress legislators. Sarvasree A. J. John, Kochukuttan, A. A. Rahim and K. I. Velayudhan were the other ministers.

February 14, 1955	Abolished the eviction of Kudikidappukars.
March 12, 1956	Owing to the dissensions in the Congress Party the ministry under Panampilly Govinda Menon resigned.
March 23, 1956	Failing to constitute a new ministry Presidents' rule was imposed.
March 26, 1956	P. S. Rao was appointed Adviser.
November 1, 1956	Kerala state was formed
November 20, 1956	Dr. B. Ramakrishna Rao was appointed the Governor of Kerala.
February, 1957	The First general election to the Kerala Legislative Assembly.
April 5, 1957	The first Communist Ministry in India was sworn in under E. M. Sankaran Namboothiripad. Indian Communist Party had only 60 members in the 127 strong Assembly but formed a ministry with the support of 6 independents. The Council of ministers were V. R. Krishna Iyer, Prof. Joseph Mundassery, K. P. Gopalan, Dr. A. R. Menon, C. Achutha Menon, K. C. George, T. V. Thomas, T. A. Majid, P. K. Chathan Master and K. R. Gouri.
April, 1957	Travancore University was renamed as Kerala University.
September 2, 1957	Education Bill was passed in the Kerala Legislative Assembly.
1958	Agriculture Debt Relief Act and Kudiyan Compensation Act were passed.
March 13, 1958	Mahakavi Vallathol Narayana Menon passed away.
June 12, 1959	Beginning of the state-wide 'Vimochana Samaram'.
July 31, 1959	Dismissal of the ministry under E. M. Sankaran Namboothiripad.
August, 1959	P. V. R. Rao was appointed Adviser.
February 1, 1960	Mid-term election—Congress, Praja Socialist Party, Muslim League united front secured a majority.
February 22, 1960	Congress—P. S. P. Ministry under Pattom A. Thanu Pillai with R. Sankar as Deputy Chief Minister. The other Ministers were K. A. Damodara Menon, P. T. Chacko, P. P. Ummer Koya, K. T. Achuthan, E. P. Poullose, K. Kunjamboo, V. K. Velappan, D. Damodaran Potti and K. Chandrasekharan. K. M. Seethi Sahib became the Speaker of the Assembly.

July 1, 1960	V. V. Giri became the Governor of Kerala.
September 26, 1962	Pattom A. Thanu Pillai was appointed as Governor of Punjab.
September 26, 1962	R. Sankar became Chief Minister.
October 7, 1962	Praja Socialist Party members, K. Chandrasekharan and D. Damodaran Potti resigned from the Ministry.
May 16, 1963	Kerala Land Reforms Act was passed.
February 16, 1964	P. T. Chacko was advised to resign from the Cabinet.
August 1, 1964	P. T. Chacko passed away.
September 2, 1964	15 Congress M.L.As. withdrew their support to the Ministry and formed a separate group.
September 3, 1964	No confidence motion was moved by Praja Socialist Party member P. K. Kunju which was supported by 16 members of the dissident group of the Congress, P.S.P. and Muslim League. Following this R. Sankar ministry resigned.
September 10, 1964	Assembly was dissolved and President's rule was imposed.
September, 1964	Formation of a new political party with the dissident congress men under the leadership of K. M. George which was called the Kerala Congress.
March 4, 1965	Mid term election.
March 24, 1965	Having failed to form a ministry by any party the Assembly was dissolved before it was convened. Again President's rule was imposed.
April 2, 1965	V. V. Giri the Governor, relinquished his office.
April 2, 1965	Ajit Prasad Jain was appointed the Governor of Kerala.
February 6, 1966	A. P. Jain resigned as the Governor.
February 6, 1966	Bhagwan Sahai became the Governor.
November 12, 1966	Bill passed prohibiting eviction of tenants.
February 20, 1967	General election—United front of Indian Communist Party, Communist Party of India (Marxist), Samyukta Socialist Party, Revolutionary Socialist Party, Kerala Socialist Party, Muslim League and Karshaka Thozhilali Party gained a decisive majority in the Assembly.

- March 6, 1967 Ministry under E. M. Sankaran Namboothiripad was formed with the following ministers— K. R. Gouri, P. K. Kunju, Imbechi Bava, M. K. Krishnan, M. N. Govindan Nair, T. V. Thomas, P. R. Kurup, C. H. Mohamed Koya, Ahammed Kurikkal, T. K. Divakaran, B. Wellington and Mathai Manjooran.
- May 11, 1967 Bhagawan Sahai, the Governor left Kerala.
- February 2, 1968 Dedication of Thumba Rocket Station to the United Nations Organisation.
- April 25, 1968 Election to the Municipal Councils in the State.
- November 1968 Demise of Ahamed Kurikkal, Minister for Local Administration and Fisheries.
- November 9, 1968 K. Avukaderkutty Naha joined the Ministry.
- January 13, 1969 Representation was given to the students in the governing bodies of the Kerala University.
- March 16, 1969 Paravoor T. K. Narayana Pillai former Chief Minister passed away.
- April 16, 1969 Demise of Kumbalathu Sanku Pillai, the Veteran Congressman and freedom fighter.
- May 10, 1969 P. K. Kunju was required to resign from the ministry.
- May 11, 1969 I. S. P. strongly condemned the action of the Chief Minister.
- May 13, 1969 P. K. Kunju resigned.
- June 20, 1969 Malloor Govinda Pillai, a prominent jurist and leader passed away.
- July 7, 1969 C. Kesavan former Chief Minister died at Mayyanad.
- October 4, 1969 Resolution to institute an enquiry against B. Wellington, minister was passed by the Assembly.
- October 21, 1969 Following the announcement by the Chief Minister in the Assembly on October 17, on the question of enquiry Commission against some Ministers M. N. Govindan Nair, T. V. Thomas, P. R. Kurup, C. H. Mohamed Koya, Auvkaderkutty Naha, T. K. Divakaran and B. Wellington resigned.
- October 24, 1969 Ministry resigned following the passing of the opposition motion demanding enquiry against the remaining members of the E. M. S. Ministry.

November 1, 1969	A new ministry under C. Achutha Menon was sworn in. The other Ministers were P. Ravindran, K. T. Jacob, N. K. Seshan, O. Koran, C. H. Mohamed Koya, K. Avukaderkutty Naha, and K. M. George.
December 16, 1969	President gave assent to the Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act.
January 1, 1970	Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Act came into force which revolutionalised the land tenure in Kerala.
February 2, 1970	Mannath Padmanabhan, the N.S.S. Chief and Veteran leader passed away.
March 23, 1970	A Confidence motion was passed with 66 for and 58 against the Achutha Menon Ministry.
April 2, 1970	N. K. Seshan I. S. P. member resigned.
May 15, 1970	The enquiry Commission reported a prima-facie case against P. K. Kunju the former Finance Minister.
June 2, 1970	The cabinet decided to conduct enquiry on the allegations against P. K. Kunju.
June 26, 1970	The Governor dissolved the Assembly on the advise of the Chief Minister.
July 26, 1970	Pattom A. Thanu Pillai passed away.
July 31, 1970	The remaining I. S. P. member O. Koran also resigned.
August 1, 1970	Ministry under C. Achutha Menon resigned.
August 4, 1970	President's rule was again imposed.
September 17, 1970	Mid-term election—united front with Congress, C. P. I., R. S. P., and P. S. P. won 69 seats in the Assembly of 134 members.
October 4, 1970	C. Achutha Menon formed the new ministry with the support of the Congress. The other ministers were T. K. Divakaran, N. E. Balaram, P. S. Sreenivasan, C. H. Mohamed Koya, K. Avukaderkutty Naha, N. K. Balakrishnan and P. K. Raghavan.
October 22, 1970	K. Moideenkutty Haji elected Speaker.
November 15, 1970	Naxalite attack at Kilimanoor, Nagarur and Kummil resulting in the murder of four persons.
December, 1970	Fee for S. S. L. C. Examination stopped.
January 20, 1971	Governor promulgated Ordinance empowering Government to take over the uncultivated land of the Kannan Devan Company without compensation.

- January 25, 1971 Agriculture University at Mannoothy formed affiliating the Agricultural College Vellayani.
- April 30, 1971 Col. Goda Varma Raja met with his death in the air crash at Kulu Valley.
- June 9, 1971 Full Bench of the Kerala High Court invalidated Sec.4A(1)(a)(b) of the Kerala Land Reforms Act.
- June 15, 1971 The prominent cine artist Sathyan died.
- July 18, 1971 Following the merger of S. S. P. & P. S. P. at national level the P. S. P. in Kerala divided into two.
- September 24, 1971 N. E. Balaram, P. S. Srinivasan and P. K. Raghavan of the C. P. I. resigned.
- September 25, 1971 Ministry reconstituted—T. V. Thomas and M. N. Govindan Nair of the C. P. I. and K. Karunakaran, Vakkom Purushothaman, K. T. George, Vella Eacheran, and Dr.K.G. Adiyodi of Congress jointed as Ministers.
- October 7, 1971 K. Kelappan the Sarvodaya leader and freedom fighter passed away.
- December 30, 1971 Dr. Vikram Sarabhai died at Kovalam.
- April 3, 1972 K. T. George, Finance Minister died.
- May 12, 1972 Paul P. Mani became Minister.
- May 14, 1972 One lakh housing scheme inaugurated
- May 17, 1972 Following the declaration of uniform fees in Government and Private Colleges the private college management association declared to close down their colleges that precipitated great crisis.
- May 25, 1972 Communist Party of India (Marxist) started land stir encroaching over the excess land.
- June 1, 1972 Governor promulgated Ordinance validating the two amendments suggested by the Central Government in the Land Reforms Act.
- June 15, 1972 T. K. Nair, former Chief Minister of Cochin died.
- August 17, 1972 Two months and a half agitation of private College management association was settled through negotiation.
- August 23, 1972 Azhikodan Raghavan, Secretary of the C.P.I. (M) was assassinated at Trichur.
- August 29, 1972 Private forest protection bill was passed.

- November 6, 1972 R. Sankar, former Chief Minister died at Quilon.
- January 19, 1973 Al-Haj Syed Abdul Rahiman Bafaki Thangal passed away at Riyad, the capital of Saudi Arabia on his Haj pilgrimage.
- February 13, 1973 N. N. Wanchoo became the Governor of Kerala and K. K. Viswanathan, K.P.C.C. President appointed the Governor of Gujarat.
- February 25, 1973 Following the election of C. H. Mohamed Koya to Parliament, Chakkeery Ahamed Kutty was nominated by the Muslim League working committee as Minister.
- March 2, 1973 Chakkeery Ahamed Kutty was sworn in as Education Minister.
- March 14, 1973 Malayala Manorama Chief Editor K. M. Cherian died.
- March 18, 1973 Kerala Harijans Samyukta Samithi was formed at a meeting of the representatives of 85 organisations of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- March 19, 1973 Dr. Natarajaguru, the spiritual leader passed away at Varkala.
- April 1, 1973 The Governor, Sri Wanchoo assumed charge.
- April 2, 1973 Kadhakali Acharya Guru Kunchukurup died.
- May 9, 1973 Kerala Cabinet resolved to use Malayalam as court language in all courts except the High Court.
- July 9, 1973 The Cabinet decided to institute a centre of advanced study and research in Sanskrit.
- July 22, 1973 A special meeting of the delegates of the Nair Service Society decided to form a political party called National Democratic Party.
- March 14, 1974 Kerala Agriculture Labour Bill was passed by Kerala Assembly.
- March 20, 1974 Minimum wages of plantation labour was fixed.
- May 10, 1974 The dissident group of Muslim League consisting of 6 M.L.As. formed a separate group in the Assembly.
- July 2, 1974 Central Government agreed to set up a fishing plant near Vizhinjam harbour as a joint venture.

July 24, 1974	Dr. E. K. Madhavan, the former Minister died.
July 26, 1974	Governor assents to the Kerala University Bill.
October 16, 1974	Chembai Vaidyanatha Bhagavathar, the greatest exponent and musician of classical style and Mahakavi Edasserry Govindan Nair, one of the great poets of Kerala died.
October 17, 1974	Original Kerala Congress Party formed.
March 16, 1975	Dissident Muslim League M. L. As. boycotted the Assembly for a week.
March 20, 1975	P. S. P. leader G. Kuttappan, M. L. A. passed away.
March 29, 1975	Dissident Muslim League M. L. As. were suspended from the party and the legislature party.
March 31, 1975	Dissident M. L. As. of the Muslim League withdrew their support to the Kerala Ministry.
April 6, 1975	M. K. Haji was elected President and Hameed Ali Shannad elected Secretary of the new party of the dissidents of the Muslim League.
May 8, 1975	K. Moideenkutty Haji, Speaker resigned to join the newly formed dissident Muslim League.
April 27, 1975	Original Kerala Congress decided to support the ruling front.
July 6, 1975	Muslim League President P. M. S. A. Pookoya Thangal died.
September 1, 1975	Panakkad Mohamed Ali Shihab Thangal became president of the Muslim League.
October 26, 1975	Vayalar Rama Varma, the parrot poet of Kerala expired.
December 26, 1975	K. M. Mani and R. Balakrishna Pillai of the Kerala Congress became Ministers.
January 19, 1976	T. K. Divakaran, Minister for Public Works expired.
January 21, 1976	K. Pankajakshan became Minister for Public Works.
February 17, 1976	T. S. John of the Kerala Congress was elected Speaker of the Assembly.
March 2, 1976	The Assembly passed a Bill stopping the free supply of 4,000 paras of paddy and 110 paras of jnavara to the royal family which was given since independence.

- June 12, 1976 K. T. Jacob former Minister died.
- June 26, 1976 Sri R. Balakrishna Pillai was not a member of the Assembly, he resigned on the expiry of six months of his becoming the minister.
- September 1, 1976 Kalathil Velayudhan Nair, the N. S. S. chief and a prominent jurist expired.
- September 13, 1976 Trivandrum—Ernakulam broad-gauge railway line was inaugurated by the Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi.
- September 15, 1976 Original Kerala Congress was dissolved.
- December 11, 1976 K. M. George, the Transport Minister and the President of the Kerala Congress died.
- January 15, 1977 K. C. S. Panicker, a great artist and literary luminary died.
- January 22, 1977 E. John Jacob became Chairman of the Kerala Congress—K. Narayana Kurup of Kerala Congress became the Transport Minister.
- February 4, 1977 Kerala Branch of the Janatha Party formed with K. Chandrasekharan as Chairman.
- March 19, 1977 General election.
- March 20, 1977 C. P. I., Congress united front won 117 seats out of 140.
- March 21, 1977 A. K. Gopalan, the CPI (M) Leader passed away.
- March 23, 1977 K. Karunakaran became Chief Minister. C. H. Mohamed Koya, Avukaderkutty Naha, Baby John, Pankajakshan, K. K. Balakrishnan, M. K. Hemachandran, K. C. Sankaranarayanan, Kanthalot Kunhamboo, P. K. Vasudevan Nair, J. Chitharanjan, K. Narayana Kurup, E. John Jacob and K. M. Mani were the other Ministers.
- March 26, 1977 T. V. Thomas expired.
- March 31, 1977 Kerala Socialist Party merged with the Janata Party.
- April 11, 1977 K. V. Kurian became President of the Kerala Congress.
- April 13, 1977 In a Writ of Habeas Corpus petition the Kerala High Court decided that Police had taken into custody one Rajan a student of the Regional Engineering College on March 1, 1976 and directed the Government to produce the student before the Court.

- April 16, 1977 K. Karunakaran decided to resign in the light of the decision of the Court—Government suspended the police officers connected with the Rajan case.
- April 23, 1977 High Court refused to give permission for appeal to the Supreme Court on the Rajan Case.
- April 25, 1977 K. Karunakaran resigned—A. K. Antony K. P. C. C. President became Chief Minister.
- April 26, 1977 Supreme Court of India rejected the Special leave to appeal against the verdict of the Kerala High Court.
- May 22, 1977 Police Officers who were connected with the Rajan Case were arrested.
- May 23, 1977 Advocate General of Kerala informed the High Court that Rajan died on March 2, 1976 under Police custody at Kakkayam Police Camp.
- June 8, 1977 Former Cochin Chief Minister E. Ikkanda Warriar expired.
- June 13, 1977 High Court of Kerala directed to take prosecution proceedings against K. Karunakaran and the Police Officers connected with the case for filing false affidavit.
- August 28, 1977 V. T. Sebastian became Chairman of the Kerala Congress.
- September 24, 1977 Prime Minister Morarji Desai inaugurated Naval Study Centre at Vizhinjam.
- October 22, 1977 Bye-Election at Kazhakkootam.
- October 23, 1977 A. K. Antony was declared elected.
- October 25, 1977 Former, Education Minister and former Vice-Chancellor of the Cochin University Prof. Joseph Mundassery passed away.
- October 28, 1977 Chief Minister A. K. Antony resigned K.P.C.C. Presidentship.
- November 1, to 7 1977 World Malayalam Conference held at Trivandrum under the auspices of the Kerala University.
- November 12, 1977 S. Varadajan Nair was elected K.P.C.C. President.

- November 16, 1977 Supreme Court rejected the appeal filed by the Former Chief Minister K. Karunakaran against the decision of the High Court to proceed with the prosecution on perjury.
- December 6, 1977 The election of Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait, the President of Indian Muslim League to the Parliament set aside.
- December 19, 1977 Election of C. H. Mohammed Koya to the Kerala Assembly set aside.
- December 21, 1977 Election of K. M. Mani to the Assembly set aside
- December 1977 P. J. Joseph became Minister in place of K. M. Mani.
- January 1978 U. A. Beeran became Minister in place of C. H. Mohammed Koya.
- September 12, 1978 Elections of K. M. Mani and C. H. Mohammed Koya were upheld by the Supreme Court.
- September 13, 1978 P. J. Joseph resigned and K. M. Mani became Minister.
- September 23, 1978 U. A. Beeran resigned and C. H. became Minister.
- October 19, 1978 E. John Jacob Minister for Food died.
- October 1978 T. S. John became Minister.
- October 27, 1978 A. K. Antony resigned as a mark of protest against the decision of the A.I.C.C. to support Indira Gandhi in the Chickmagaloor bye-election.
- October 29, 1978 P. K. Vasudevan Nair became Chief Minister. Other ministers are P. S. Srinivasan, K.P. Prabhakaran, K. M. Mani, K. Narayana Kurup, Baby John, K. Pankajakshan, C. H. Mohammed Koya, Avukaderkutty Naha, M. K. Raghavan, Varadarajan Nair, Damodaran Kallassery and A. L. Jacob.
- November 1978 Heavy rain and flood caused unprecedented loss of life and property in Trivandrum city and suburbs. The most affected districts were Trivandrum, Quilon, Alleppey, Ernakulam and Malappuram.

CHAPTER III

PEOPLE

Distribution of population between rural and urban areas

At present there are four towns in Quilon District. They are Kilikollur, Kundara, Punalur and Quilon. Among them Quilon and Punalur alone are classified as municipalities. The four towns combined accommodate only 7.87% of the total population of the district.

The following table gives the rural-urban distribution of population in the taluks of the district. The percentage of urban population is highest in Quilon Taluk with 26.02%.

Rural-urban distribution of population by taluks, 1971

	<i>Rural</i>			<i>Urban</i>		
	<i>No. of villages</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage to total population</i>	<i>No. of towns</i>	<i>Population</i>	<i>Percentage to total population</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Quilon district	98	2,222,918	92.13	4	189,903	7.87
Karunagapally taluk	11	321,164	100.00	..	..	..
Kunnathur „	16	291,796	100.00	..	..	..
Pathanamthitta „	19	390,150	100.00	..	..	..
Pathanapuram „	16	297,097	95.63	1	13,562	4.37
Kottarakara „	18	421,406	100.00	..	..	..
Quilon „	18	501,305	73.98	3	176,341	26.02

Density of population

The density of population of the district has increased from 421 persons per sq. km. in 1961 to 522 in 1971. The same trend is noticed in all the taluks of the district. Quilon taluk has got the highest density of population with 1,782 persons per sq. km. in 1971 and the Pathanamthitta Taluk has the lowest with only 197. The taluk-wise density is given hereunder.

QUILON

Density by taluks

District/Taluk	Persons per kms.	
	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)
Quilon district	421	522
Karunagappally taluk	1,279	1,516
Kunnathur „	611	748
Pathanamthitta „	169	197
Pathanapuram „	201	252
Kottarakkara „	601	764
Quilon „	1,382	1,782

The population of Quilon district as at the sunrise of April 1, 1971 is 2,412,821 of which 1,205,720 are males and 1,207,101 are females. The net addition to the population of the district between 1961 and 1971 is 465,858 thereby recording a decennial growth rate of 23.93% during the decade as against the State growth rate of 26.29%. The rate of growth recorded during the previous decade 1951-61 was 31.70%. The table given hereunder shows the population of the district from 1901 onwards and the decennial growth rates.

Census year	Population	Percentage decade variation
(1)	(2)	(3)
1901	525,610	..
1911	602,859	+14.70
1921	715,030	+18.61
1931	914,220	+27.10
1941	1,145,717	+25.32
1951	1,478,384	+29.04
1961	1,946,963	+31.70
1971	2,412,821	+23.93

Among the taluks of the district, Quilon taluk registers the highest growth rate of 28.93% during the decade while Pathanamthitta taluk comes last with only 17.05%. Though Quilon is the second smallest taluk in the district in respect of area it takes in the highest percentage

(28.08%) of population of the district. Karunagapally, the smallest taluk in the district has a population of 13.31% of the district. Table 4 below furnishes the taluk-wise population and decennial growth rate.

TABLE 4
Decennial growth rate, 1961-71

District/Taluk	Population		Percentage decennial growth rate	Percentage distribution of population
	1961	1971		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Quilon district	1,946,963	2,412,821	+ 23.93	100.00
Karunagapally Taluk	270,922	321,164	+ 18.54	13.31
Kunnathur „	238,043	291,796	+ 22.58	12.09
Pathanamthitta „	333,310	390,150	+ 17.05	16.17
Pathanapuram „	247,737	310,659	+ 25.40	12.88
Kottarakkara „	331,361	421,406	+ 27.17	17.47
Quilon „	525,590	677,646	+ 28.93	28.08

Area and natural divisions

Based on physical features the district can be divided into three divisions i.e. highland, midland and lowland. In this respect Kottarakkara taluk lies completely in midland region whereas Kunnathur, Pathanamthitta and Pathanapuram taluks lie in highland and midland regions and Karunagapally and Quilon taluks lie in midland and lowland regions. The following table gives the population by natural divisions.

Area and natural divisions , 1971

District/Taluk	Area in km	Population by natural division			
		Total	Highland	Midland	Lowland
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Quilon district	4,623.0†	2,412,821	456,611	1,224,696	731,514
Karunagapally taluk	211.9*	321,164	..	26,544	294,620
Kunnathur „	389.9*	291,796	36,810	254,986	..
Pathanamthitta „	1,975.6*	390,150	223,277	166,878	..
Pathanapuram „	1,233.7*	310,659	196,524	114,135	..
Kottarakkara „	551.6*	421,406	..	421,406	..
Quilon „	380.2*	677,646	..	240,752	436,894

†Represents 'Geographical area' supplied by the Surveyor General, India.

*Represents 'Land use area' supplied by the Director of Survey and Land Records.

Population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

As per the 1971 Census count the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population are 280,632 and 3,737 respectively. The corresponding figures for the 1961 Census are respectively 227,265 and 3,799. The following table gives the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes population and their percentages to total population in the district and the taluks for 1961 and 1971.

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

District/Taluk	Scheduled Castes				Scheduled Tribes			
	Number		Percentage to total population		Number		Percentage to total population	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Quilon district	227,265	280,632	11.67	11.63	3,799	3,737	0.20	0.15
Karunagapally taluk	24,813	30,156	9.16	9.39	12	8	N	N
Kunnathur taluk	38,204	47,212	16.05	16.18	8	..	N	..
Pathanamthitta taluk	29,517	35,874	8.86	9.19	2,372	1,733	0.71	0.44
Pathanapuram taluk	30,499	37,622	12.31	12.11	1,088	1,809	0.44	0.58
Kottarakkara taluk	55,036	65,676	13.59	13.21	239	113	0.07	0.03
Quilon taluk	59,196	74,092	11.26	10.93	85	64	0.02	0.01

Sex-ratio

Sex-ratio (defined as the number of females per 1,000 males) of the district shows a fluctuating trend from decade to decade. Taking the population of the district as a whole, in 1941 and 1971 females outnumber males. In all the other decades there is a preponderance of males over females. In case of rural areas, in the years 1931, 1941 and 1971 females outnumber males, whereas, in other decades, males outnumber females. In urban areas, in all the years there is a preponderance of males over females. The table below gives the sex-ratio of the district for the period 1901-1971.

Sex-ratio, 1901-1971

Census year	Number of females per 1,000 males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1901	987	988	938
1911	988	989	952
1921	979	982	926
1931	998	1,002	941
1941	1,005	1,009	953
1951	994	999	944
1961	996	999	951
1971	1,001	1,002	988

Among the taluks, Kottarakkara has the highest sex-ratio in 1971, lowest being Pathanapuram with 991 females per 1,000 males. In 1961 the highest sex-ratio is shared by Kunnathur and Kottarakkara taluks. In 1971 Kunnathur comes second in sex-ratio. When compared to the previous census, the sex-ratio has increased in all the taluks. Table given below furnishes the taluk-wise sex-ratio with rural-urban break up for 1961 and 1971.

Sex-ratio by taluks

District/Taluk	Number of females per 1,000 male					
	1961			1971		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Quilon district	996	999	951	1,001	1,002	988
Karunagapally taluk	993	993	..	998	998	..
Kunnathur taluk	1,002	1,002	..	1,006	1,006	..
Pathanamthitta taluk	989	989	..	1,000	1,000	..
Pathanapuram taluk	987	987	..	991	992	974
Kottarakkara taluk	1,002	1,002	..	1,007	1,007	..
Quilon taluk	998	1,016	951	1,002	1,006	989

Literacy

According to the 1971 Census, this district has a literacy rate of 64.97% as against the State rate of 60.42%. Among the districts Quilon stands fourth in point of literacy, the first being Alleppey with 70.44% and the last being Palghat district with 46.69%. The literacy rate of the district has increased from 50.49% in 1961 to 64.97% in 1971. The same trend is noticed in the case of both males and females. Among the taluks, Pathanamthitta taluk has got the highest literacy rate of 72.72%, the lowest being Karunagapally taluk with 62.46%. The following table gives the taluk-wise literacy rate of the total population, males and females.

Literacy by taluks

<i>District/taluk</i>	<i>Literacy rate</i>					
	<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Quilon district	50.49	64.97	57.76	70.10	43.18	59.84
Karunagapally taluk	49.26	62.46	57.82	68.71	40.65	56.20
Kunnathur „	45.68	64.58	52.41	69.27	38.97	59.91
Pathanamthitta „	58.36	72.72	63.31	75.47	53.36	69.97
Pathanapuram „	44.30	62.61	51.13	67.73	37.38	57.46
Kottarakkara „	47.59	63.30	55.52	68.98	39.66	57.66
Quilon „	53.05	63.97	61.16	69.79	44.92	58.16

The rural-urban literacy rates by sex is furnished in the table given below. Pathanamthitta leads in literacy in rural areas. Pathanapuram taluk has the highest urban literacy rate with 70.31%.

Rural-Urban Literacy by taluks, 1971

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Literacy rate</i>					
	<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Quilon district	64.78	67.17	69.94	71.89	59.63	62.39
Karunagapally taluk	62.46	..	68.71	..	56.20	..
Kunnathur „	64.58	..	69.27	..	59.91	..
Pathanamthitta „	72.27	..	75.47	..	69.97	..
Pathanapuram „	62.26	70.31	67.40	74.76	57.08	65.74
Kottarakkara „	63.30	..	68.98	..	57.66	..
Quilon „	62.93	66.93	69.13	71.67	56.78	62.14

Population by religion

Like any other district in Kerala the main religious groups in Quilon district also are Hindus, Christians and Muslims. However many other religious groups are also found here. A table showing the number of followers of various religion on rural and urban basis is given below.

Population by religion 1971

Religion	Number			Percentage distribution		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
Buddhists	85	33	52	N	N	N
Christians	567,157	522,704	44,452	23.51	21.66	1.85
Hindus	1,535,827	1,424,868	110,959	63.65	59.06	4.61
Jains	16	..	16	N	N	N
Jews	..	..	..	..	..	..
Muslim	309,521	275,211	34,310	12.83	11.40	1.42
Sikhs	102	28	74	N	N	N
Other religions and Persuasions	1	1	..	N	N	N
Religion not stated	113	73	40	0.01	N	N
All religion	2,412,821	2,222,918	189,903	100.00	92.12	7.88

.. Nil.

N Negligible.

Source: Census Department.

Working population

The total number of workers in the district as per the 1971 Census is 690,283 of which 534,949 are males and 155,324 are females. 28.61% of the total population is returned as workers. The work participation rates for males and females are 44.37% and 12.87% respectively. The percentage of workers to total population shows a decline from 32.51 in 1961 to 28.61 in 1971. The same trend is noticed in all the taluks of the district. The decline in the percentage of working force, to a large extent, would be attributable to the definition placed on the term 'worker' in the 1971 Census.

The following table gives the workers and work participation rates for the district and taluks.

Working population, 1961-71

District/Taluk	Workers		Percentage of workers to total population	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Quilon district	682,995	690,283	32.51	28.61
Karunagapally taluk	93,363	91,584	34.46	28.52
Kunnathur „	84,205	84,851	35.37	29.08
Pathanamthitta „	93,359	100,582	28.01	25.78
Pathanapuram „	78,319	87,196	31.61	28.07
Kottarakkara „	107,858	125,291	32.47	29.73
Quilon „	176,164	200,779	33.52	29.63

The work participation rates in the taluks by sex is given in the following table, in both rural and urban areas of the district.

Work participation rate by sex, 1971

Percentage of workers to total population

District/Taluk	Persons			Males			Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Quilon district	28.61	28.88	27.80	44.37	44.36	42.13	12.87	12.83	13.28
Karunagappally taluk	28.52	28.52	..	48.57	43.57	..	13.44	13.44	..
Kunnathur taluk	29.08	29.08	..	46.48	46.48	..	11.78	11.78	..
Pathanamthitta taluk	25.78	25.78	..	45.15	45.15	..	6.42	6.42	..
Pathanapuram taluk	28.07	28.19	25.50	45.10	45.22	42.55	10.89	11.02	7.99
Kottarakkara taluk	29.73	29.73	..	43.65	45.65	..	13.93	13.93	..
Quilon taluk	29.63	30.21	27.97	42.26	42.32	42.10	17.00	18.18	13.69

Villages classified by population

The villages of the district are not classified by population. One or more villages constitute a panchayat. These panchayats are graded on the basis of population and income as special grade, grade I, grade II etc.

Fair and festivals

Uthram Pathu in the Karakkad Sastha temple

This temple which is also known as Perunad Sastha temple is situated in the Perunad village and is 48 km. away from the Chengannur Railway Station.

The story about this temple is that soon after the consecration of the idol of Sastha at Sabarimala another one was installed in the Kakkadu temple to enable ladies of the Pandalam palace to worship Lord Ayyappa.

During the *Makaravilakku* celebrations at Sabarimala, it is the practice that Jewelleries are sent from Pandalam to adorn the idol of Sastha. When the celebrations are over at Sabarimala the ornaments are brought to the Kakkad temple to adorn the idol of Sastha installed here. special prayers are performed there. This is considered to be more or less equal to the pilgrimage to Sabarimala. The *Uthram Pathu* festival conducted here lasts for five days.

Maramon convention

Maramon and Kozhencherry situated opposite to each other on the banks of the Pampa river have been considered as premier centres of Christian culture and influence for centuries. During the month of February when the rainy season is over the river bed exposes a large expanse of white sand which enables people to gather here in large numbers.

The Maramon convention originated in the 19th century when a revival took place in the Syrian Church in Travancore. The Convention was started in the year 1894 on the occasion of the visit of two preachers from Tamilnadu and Ceylon. Since then it became a practice for people to gather here every year in this season and listen to preachings and take part in the *Vedaparayanam* or reading the Bible and other scriptures. The convention is an assembly of Christians who meet together once a year for listening to the Word of God. The Pandal made for this purpose easily accommodates fifty thousand or more people and such a gathering naturally adds to the festivity of the occasion. This continues for a week. Along with reading and preaching, singing of hymns and praying are also usual. All kinds of musical instruments are also used by the experienced hands of various children in this area. It is a grand sight to see fifty thousand or more people gather at a place and engage in prayer in union.

Though the object of the convention is purely spiritual it enables the Christians of Kerala to come to contact with each other, Shopkeepers and traders from far and near reach here and for a week the approach roads to the convention take the appearance of crowded thoroughfares in a big city.

Arat in the Punnanthottam Devi Temple

The temple is situated in the Mallappuzhassery Village which is only about 12 Kms. away from the Chengannur Railway Station. The festival in the temple is celebrated in the month of *Meenam* (March-April) every year. The festival lasts for eight days. *Arat* of the Devi is the most important function of the festival. At midnight on *Pooram* day the idol is taken in procession to the bathing ghat in the Pamba River in front of the Aranmula Temple where the Devi is bathed by immersing the idol in the water.

The legendary account is interesting. The idol in the temple is that of Durga incarnated as the child of Yesoda and exchanged for Lord Krishna born as the eighth child of Devaki, Vasudeva's wife. The Puranic story is that Kamsa who was warned by a heavenly voice that he would be slain by the eighth child of Devaki, killed her children immediately after their birth. On the birth of the eighth child, Vasudeva substituted that baby by bringing a daughter of Yesoda, wife of his friend Nandagopa to be given to Kamsa. Unaware of this fact, Kamsa attempted to kill that baby also as usual by smashing it on a rock. But the divine baby raised itself in splendour and disappeared after warning him of the consequences. It is this incarnation that is worshipped here.

Kathakali, *Ottam thullal*, religious conferences etc., are important attractions during the festival.

The fair connected with the festival consists business in bell metal utensils, earthenwares, the famous Aranmula metal mirror etc.

Feast of Mar Elias Patriarch in Manjinikkara Church

The church and monastery at Manjinikkara in Pathanamthitta taluk derives its importance from the presence of the holy tomb here. It is here that the body of the patriarch of Antioch and all the east was interned. In 1931 the patriarch came to India from the Church headquarters in Syria in response to an invitation of Lord Irvin, the then Viceroy. The patriarch travelled far and wide in Kerala and tried to appease the two warring factions in the Jacobite Syrian Christian community who were under his jurisdiction. During the course of his visit the patriarch came to Manjinikkara and on February 13, 1932 suddenly demised due to heart attack. Thus he became a martyr who sacrificed his life for the cause of peace in the church.

The body of the patriarch was buried here and from those days the people regarded it as a sacred place. Subsequently Manjinikkara became one of the most important pilgrim centres of the Christian community. Every year on the 12th and 13th of February the anniversary of the Holy Fathers' demise is celebrated with due ceremony and grandeur. A large number of Christians from all parts of the State and outside throng in the church every year and pay homage to their religious leader.

Omalloor Sree Rakthakantaswamy Temple

People believe that there was at a time in the past a temple at Kalleli near Omalloor and at the bank of Achencoil River which was originally established by a Parasurama. In course of time when the place became depopulated the temple routines suffered. It is said that the ruins of the temple can still be seen here. Once upon a time a woman of a noble family in Omalloor went for bath in the Achencoil River. She then saw a flower revolving strangely in the water. She took the flower and kept it in a pot near the tank. But when he returned to collect the pot, she, to her astonishment saw that the pot cannot be lifted. She went home and gave news of the strange happening. People gathered and on investigation it was found that the incident was due to the manifestation of the Kalleli deity. Therefore a temporary temple was erected here and *poorjas* were performed. Later a big temple was erected at Omalloor and the deity was installed there. This is the story about the origin of the Omalloor temple.

The place on the bank of the Achencoil River where the deity was originally installed is still considered to be sacred. It is to this place that *Arat* procession is taken on festival days.

In connection with this festival there used to take place a big fair. The most important among them is the cattle fair. Commodities like bell-metal utensils, fruits, and seeds, items of wooden furniture etc. from in and out of Kerala are marketed and a large number of people gather there for trade.

Sivarathri at Puthiyidathukavu Devi temple

This temple established in the year 1078 M.E. is situated in the Vallikkode village seventeen miles away from the Chengamunur Railway Station. Bhadra and Lord Siva are the deities here and is believed that both these deities appeared to the person who established the temple.

The temple is known for serpent worship. There are two images one of a *Naga King* and another of a *Naga Yakshi* here. It is believed that once when *Sarpa pattu* was being conducted in an open place the Naga King danced oraculously and indicated a spot from where the images were dug out. Even to this day *neerum palum* and serpent dances, the two ceremonies associated with serpent worship are conducted here on the *Ekadesi* day in *Kumbum* (February-March).

The programme for the seven days of celebrations includes religious ceremonies like *Pooja* and *Seva* etc. and cultural entertainments like *Ottamthullal*, *Velakali*, religious seminars, *harikatha* music concerts, *Ashtapathi*, etc. A fair also is conducted during the festival days which mainly deals in agricultural products.

Utsavam in the Thevannurkavu Siva temple.

This temple is situated five miles away from the Sasthamkotta railway station. Festivals are celebrated in this temple for one day each in

three occasions i.e., Thiru Onam day in the month of Chingom, Ayilyam in the month of *Kumbam* and Aswathy in the month of *Medam*.

On the festival days *Pooja* are performed by Brahmins with the accompaniment of *Panchavadyam*. Among the attractions during the festival are cultural programmes like *Ottamthullal*, processions with elephants in the day time and *Harikatha* and *Kathakali* etc., in the night.

Ammankoda festival in the Sasthamcotta Ammankoil

The temple is at a place called Muppareth in Manakara Muri of Sasthamcotta Village. This is dedicated to Bhadrakali. The festival of this temple which is called Ammankoda is celebrated on the Bharani day in *Meenam* (March-April). Every year *Mandala Vratam* is observed from the first day of Vrichigam. On the 41st day *Kuruthi* is performed by slaughtering goats and fowls. Later when this was prohibited egg and pumpkin were used instead of fowls and goats. Tuesdays and Fridays are important and on these days a lot of people gather in the temple to worship and to give offerings.

Kettukazhcha in the Parambrahma temple, Oachira.

Oachira has been famous for long as one of the sacred places in Kerala. Historically too, this place is very famous for, it was on the plains of Oachira that the much famed battle in the history of Travancore, the battle of Kayamkulam between Maharaja Marthanda Varma and the Raja of Kayamkulam, was fought. In commemoration of this historic event *Oachirakali* is conducted on the 1st and 2nd of *Mithunam* here every year even today. This place was known as 'Oamchira' in the past; but in course of time, it came to be known as 'Oachira'.

The Parabrahma Temple at Oachira visited by pilgrims from all parts of South India and widely known as the 'Kasi' of Southern India, which is dedicated to Lord Siva, is very ancient and historic. This is the only temple which was opened to all classes of Hindus before the Travancore Temple Entry Proclamation. Usually sacred places are associated with particular communities. But Oachira is held sacred not only by Hindus but also others. It is sacred to Muslims as it is to Hindus. The famous Sathivar mosque is situated close to the Oachira temple. It is said that this hallowed place was once a Buddhist centre.

Years back, Oachira had been apart of Kayamkulam Raja's territory. The vast *Padanilam* (maidan) extending to 36 acres and lying around the temple was in former days used as the battle field by the then Rajas. The successors of the old *Kalari Asans* (fencing school instructors) are now the heirs to this temple. The Aikaravallil *Kalari* (fencing school at Aikaravallil) is said to have had connections with this temple from very early times. There are many legends about the origin of this famous temple.

Unlike in other temples of Kerala, there is no big edifice for this temple and the *nivedyam* offered does not consist of cooked stuffs.

The Poojas and other rites are not performed by Brahmins, but by the Kurups, a sub-section of Nairs. The *Vazhipadu Sanghom* (persons acting as waiters) of this temple are drawn from Veerasaiva community.

Apart from that of Lord Siva, the idols of Ganapathy and *Naga Raja* (serpent king) have also been installed here on the *altharas* (platforms raised around the banyan trees). The *Nagayakshi* is installed in a special corner, north-east to the temple, where *poojas* and other rites are performed by Brahmins. Another important place of worship here is the Ganapathy *althara* at the easternmost end. It is only after offering worship here that the devotees go to other sides to worship other deities. The most important offering made in this temple is *ettukandam urulichha* (rolling oneself over the ground around the temple). Another one is the distribution of *kanji* (rice-gruel) to the poor and hungry. On these occasions when *kanji* is distributed beggars will flock in thousands between the two temples. Yet another important item of offering received here is the various articles distributed to these beggars as alms. This will include articles like salt, betel leaves, rice, *pappadam* etc.

Nerchakalas (bulls received as offering) are received here from all parts of the state. The amount realised through the sale of these bulls constitutes one of the major items of income of this temple.

Quite often people possessed of evil spirits and suffering from hysteria etc., come and stay here for some time wholly devoting themselves to prayers and meditations. The number of such devotees who get cured is also not small.

Among the various factors which contribute to the ever increasing fame of this temple. *Irupathettam Onam* and *Kettukazhcha* are by no means unimportant. The *kettukazhcha* is celebrated from *Thiruvonam asterism* in *Chingom* (August-September) to *Thiruvonam* in *Kanni* (September-October). Among the effigies displayed at the *Kettukazhcha* (exhibition of effigies) the more important ones are of Siva's vehicle (the bull), horses, Bheeman, Panchali etc. This is a grand festival which attracts large number of people from all corners of the State. No information whatsoever is available regarding the origin of this *utsavam*. Another festival which was contributed in no small measure to the fame and glory of Oachira, is the *Pandrandam Vilakku Utsavam*. This *utsavam* which succeeds the *Irupathettam Onam Utsavam* is held for twelve days from 1st to 12th of *Vrischigom* (November-December). Pilgrims drawn from all parts of the state some of them with their families set up small hutments with palm leaves on the *Padanilam* and observe fast, remaining in these huts for days together in meditation. The rich and the poor alike forget their differences for the time being and spend the days in these huts in meditation. Among the devotees coming for worship on these days, a good majority are ladies. During these days, Oachira will practically look like a small town. It is during this period that the Hindu religious convention, attended by great theologians and learned speakers, is held here. As in the Chottanikara temple the *Karthika asterism*, especially in the *Karthika* in *Vrichigom*, is celebrated in this temple too.

As indicated above the *Oachirakali* was one of the factors that brought fame and glory to Oachira. On the first and second of Mithunam (June-July) the young and the old, drawn from the two *karas* lying east and west of Oachira and forming themselves into the two groups reach the *pandanilam* and conduct the age-old fencing exercises under the leadership of elder *Kalari Asan*. It is to perpetuate the memory of the great battle fought between Maharaja Marthanda Varma and the Raja of Kayamkulam, that *Oachirakali* is conducted with much eclat. Thus the *Irupethettam Utsavam* comes to an end with the *Oachirakali*. A big cattle fair is also held in connection with the above festival.

The administration of this temple is supervised by elected council of members.

Utsavam in the Mararithottam Temple, Thodiyoor.

Mararithottam Temple is a very ancient Hindu temple situated in Thodiyoor Village just on the side of the Karunagappally-Sasthamcotta Road, about two miles east of Karunagappally. This is said to have been founded about 3,000 years ago. It is a stone-edifice built by the efforts of Brahmins alone, without any assistance from craftsmen like masons, carpenters etc. It is doubtful whether there is in existence in Kerala any other temple which is not built by traditional craftsmen. Another noteworthy feature is that, unlike in other temples, no idols have been consecrated in this temple. The place selected for consecration is now a vacant pit which is covered with a box. This is done on the basis of astrological prophesies that the idol will come into being by own accord and that no idol need be consecrated there.

According to tradition, it was in this place that Siva retired for self-mortification and penance (narrated in the 'Dhakshayaga'). It was here that Kamadeva who came here for inducing Siva to take to the ways of the world was reduced to ashes in the flame that emanated from the third sacred eye of Siva; and the place thus came to be called 'Mararithottam' (the garden of Kamadeva's enemy). In support of this legend, it is believed, that the bathing ghat on the southern side of the temple has its name 'Chamba Kadavu' (ghat of ashes), since the ashes (*chambal*) of Kama Deva have been immersed in the river Pallikal flowing on the southern side of the temple.

Some precious medicinal herbs, not found in any other place of Kerala, grow on the walls of this temple which had been left uncared for many years, due to the fact that no religious ceremonies or rites are conducted here regularly. It was the high priest of the Sabarimala temple who was brought here once by the present trustee of the temple that informed the public about the existence of these medicinal herbs in the temple. The 'Lada' physicians coming from Tamilnad now are collecting these precious herbs which are named *Mayiloosi*, *Inayadi* etc.

The present condition of this once famous temple is pitiable.

The *Utsavam* in this temple is celebrated for eight days commencing from *Thiruvathira* asterism and ending on *Atham* asterism in *Kumbhom*

(February) which will be attended by nearly 12,000 people. Mats, bell-metal vessels, toys, coir products and food-stuffs are the important articles marketed in the fair held during the festival days.

Feast in the St. Sebastian's Church, Needakara

The Neendakara Church is one of the oldest churches in Kerala, believed to have been founded about 400 years ago. It is six miles away from Quilon railway station on the Quilon-Ernakulam Road. The church was founded by the Portuguese who found this locality convenient and suitable for their trade operations. The Kallada River facilitated them with opportunities to travel to the interior parts of Travancore and collect pepper and other spices and export them through the Neendakara port.

St. Sebastian's Feast, the most important festival of this church is celebrated in the month of January every year for 11 days. This is purely a religious festival celebrated in honour of St. Sebastian who is believed to be the protector from epidemics. The special attraction during this festival is the torch light procession conducted on the eve of the concluding day of the feast. The procession starts from the church in the evening with the accompaniment of instrumental music and innumerable petro max lights. The houses on either side of the road through which the procession passes are decorated and illuminated. A large number of people collect themselves in the road to see the procession.

House-hold utensils, mats, stationery goods, religious articles etc. are marketed in the fair held in connection with this festival.

Pathamudayam festival in the Mulankadakom Temple, Quilon.

Sri Mulankadakom Temple situated in Quilon town is one of the most prominent temples of Kerala. The site of the temple was once a thick jungle of bamboos and hence the name, *mulankadakom*.

The temple is dedicated to Bhadrakali and is owned and supervised by the Viswakarmas of Quilon taluk. The goddess Bhadrakali of this temple is considered to be all powerful by innumerable devotees. The Poojas of the temple are conducted by the members of a Viswakarma family of Quilon specially designated for the purpose. Still people of all sections of Hindus flock to the temple for worship.

The main festival of the temple commences on the first of *Medam* every year and spread over the next ten days terminating on the 10th *Medam* known as the *Pathamudayam*.

The main and regular item of the festival during these days is the *chamaya vilakku*, i.e. decorated lamps carried by girls in their teens appearing in special costumes. The number of lamp bearers increases day by day. Besides there will be other entertainments as dance, music concerts, *Thiruvathirakali*, *Kathakali*, *Thullal* etc. The most outstanding items of the festival are the *eduppukuthira* and *vandikuthira*.

The carrying of these *Kuthiras* on the shoulders gives room for much rejoicing and jubilation.

On the last day of the festival there will be the *Ezhunnallathu* of the Devi and it is followed by Pyrotechnics till almost the day break. A huge crowd numbering to 50,000 or more assemble in the temple to participate in the festival.

Ashtamirohini in the Vadayattukotta Sree Krishna temple.

The temple is situated in the Quilon town proper. The festival here which starts on the Ashtamirohini day of the month of Chingom lasts for eight days and it symbolises the birth of Lord Krishna. The celebration usually concludes with *Uriyadi* which is symbolic of Krishna's love for butter.

People from far and near line up before the chariot carrying the image of Sri Krishna for worship. This colourful event attracts a large number of people.

Festival at St. George Church Kavanad.

This church known as Aravila Palli is one of the oldest churches in the Quilon district. The feast of St. George is celebrated here as the patron's feast for 11 days ending on the second Sunday after Easter every year. *Neyyappam*, a sweet preparation of rice-flour is one of the important offerings received in this church. Earthenware forms one of the important commodities, traded during this festival days here.

Utsavam in Puliyila Kochumandakat Bhagavathi temple.

The temple is situated in the Nedumpconna village of Quilon taluk. The festival in the temple is celebrated on the 3rd Monday in *Kumbhom*. During the festival attractions like *Kettu kazhcha* and cultural programmes like *Kathakali*, *Kathaprasangam* etc. are conducted. Handloom fabrics, agricultural products and handicraft articles form important commodities of the fair.

Festivals in the Thiruvakkanad Thrikkoikal Temple

This temple is believed to have been found by Pakkanar one of the 12 children of the legendary Vararuchi. The deities consecrated here are Paramasiva, Subramonia and Sree Krishna.

The festivals celebrated in this temple are *Ashtami rohini* in *Chingom*, *Taippooyam* in *Makaram* and *Sivaratri* in *Kumbham*. During these festivals rites such as *Pushpanjali Dhara* and *Kalabhacharthu* are performed according to vedic injunctions. Items like *Kalakettu Kavadiyattom*, *Uriyadi* and caparisoned elephants etc. help to increase the pomp and gaiety of the festival. Since a large number of people takes part in the festival it gives ample opportunities for traders.

Utsavam at Poredam Mahadevar temple.

The temple is situated in the Chadayamangalam village of Kottarakkara taluk. The deity of the temple is believed to be chengannur Mahadevar. The annual festival of the temple is conducted in the month of *Medom* and lasts for 14 days. *Kathakali*, *Ottamtullal* and *chakyarkoothu* etc. are important attractions of the festival. Household articles, vessels, mats etc. are sold in the fair held in connection with this festival.

The temple also assumes some archaeological importance. On the southern side of the sanctum sanctorum there are certain inscription on the stone wall. In 1961 some experts of the Archaeological Department of the Government of India came and examined these inscriptions but it seems none has so far deciphered these inscriptions.



CHAPTER IV

AGRICULTURE AND IRRIGATION

Agriculture is still the most important pursuit of the people of this district. 48.63% of the working population of the district still depend on agriculture for their livelihood.

Land Utilisation

The distribution of land area according to utilisation in 1975-76 is given below:

TABLE I
Classification of area during 1975-76 and 1976-77

(Area in hectares)

Sl.No.	Classification	Area 1974-75	1976-77
1	Total area according to village papers	474,290	474,290
2	Forests	49,861	49,861
3	Land put to non-agricultural use	22,229	24,269
4	Barren & uncultivated land	3,939	3,302
5	Permanent pastures and other grazing lands	100	75
6	Land under miscellaneous crops not included in net area sown	752	587
7	Cultivable waste	1,557	1395
8	Fallow other than current fallow	787	1289
9	Current fallow	1,313	1654
10	Net area sown	207,565	205,671
11	Area sown more than once	..	134,605
12	Total Cropped area	345,349	340,339

In 1958-59 the area occupied by forest was 189,640.952 hectares where as in 1976-77 the area increased to 236,048.

Area under each crop in Quilon district during the year 1975-76 and 1976-77 is given below:

TABLE II
Area under crops—1975-76 and 1976-77

Sl.No.	Crops	Area (hectares) 1975-76	1976-77
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Food crops			
	<i>Cereals</i>		
	Rice (Autumn)	24,865	
	Winter	25,858	
	Summer	2,930	
	Total	53,053	49,657
	Jowar	..	
	Ragi	88	88
	Other cereals and millets	..	
	Total cereals & millets	53,141	
	<i>Other Pulses</i>		
	Khariff	..	
	Rabi	..	3,662
	Total	3,684	
	Total pulses	3,684	
	Total Food grains	56,825	
	Sugarcane	1,820	1,820
	Others (Palmyrah)	152	152
	Total	1,972	
	<i>Food Grains—Condiments & Spices</i>		
	Pepper	8,750	9,628
	Chillies	..	
	<i>Fruits</i>		
	Ginger	261	214
	Turmeric	54	51
	Cardamom	..	149
	Betel nuts	7,844	7,844
	Others	588	
	Total	17,497	

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Mangoes	8,176	8,617
	Jack	5,585	5,585
	Banana including plantain	5,751	5751
	Pine apple	1,080	
	Cashew nuts	8,011	8,011
	Other fruits	2,523	
	Total fruits:	31,567	
	<i>Vegetables</i>		
	Tapioca	88,538	88,538
	Sweet potatoes	233	233
	Vegetables	674	
	Tubers	6,292	
	Tamarind	1,308	
	Total	97,045	
	Total Food crops	204,906	204110
2.	Non Food Crops—Oil Seeds		
	Groundnut	..	
	Caster	..	
	Sesamum	3,213	3,213
	Ripe mustard	..	
	Linseed	..	
	Coconut	98,073	98073
	Others	217	
	Total	101,503	
	<i>Fibre, Drugs & Narcotics & Plantation Crops</i>		
	Cotton	..	
	Tobacco	..	
	Tea	2,690	2021
	Coffee	428	711
	Rubber	33,995	33500
	Others	..	
	Total	37,113	
	Fodder crops	84	84
	Green manure crops	678	678
	Other non food crops	1,065	
	Total non food crops	140,443	138,929
	Total area sown under crops	345,349	340,339
	Area sown more than once	137,784	
	Net area sown	207,565	205671

The table given below gives the statistics of outturn of important crops in the district.

TABLE III
Production of important crops 1975-76

		(In tonnes)	
		Out-turn	
Rice	Autumn	34,995	
	Winter	43,924	
	Summer	2,783	
	Total:	81,702	66649
Jowar		..	
Ragi		91	91
Other cereals		Nil	..
Other pulses		467	467
Sugarcane		8,977	8,977
Black pepper		2,975	3,678
Chillies		Nil	
Ginger-dry		628	515
Turmeric (cured)		67	60
Cardamom		Nil	
Betel nuts (million nuts)		1,579	158
Banana		10,404	1071
Plantain		32,983	32,984
Raw cashew		8,987	8988
Tapioca		1,595,363	14,69,731
Sweet potato		1,049	1,049
Groundnut		Nil	
Sesamum		710	813
Coconut (Million nuts)		485	485
Tobacco		Nil	
Tea		1,372	851
Coffee		54	15
Rubber		23,966	26,032

Paddy is the most important food crop of the district and a taluk-wise and season-wise yield rate of paddy in the district for the year 1974-75 is given below:

TABLE IV
Taluk and season-wise yield of paddy
(Yield K.G./hectare.)

Taluk/District	Autumn	Winter	Summer
Quilon taluk	1631	2,230	1,141
Kottarakkara taluk	1,579	2,497	1,385
Kunnathoor ..	2,365	2,712	1,749
Pathanapuram ..	2,724	2,788	..
Pathanamthitta ..	2,009	2,732	2,779
Karunagappally ..	2,326	2,039	1,865
Quilon District	2,084	2,488	1,660

Irrigation works

For the last decades many major and minor irrigation works were undertaken in the state of Kerala and Quilon district has also enjoyed the fruits of this development. Kallada and Pamba are the two major irrigation works which are fast progressing in this district. The details regarding the progress of works of these projects are given below:

<i>Name of project</i>	<i>Command area</i>		<i>Achievement at the end of 1976-77</i>		<i>Expenditure in 1976-77 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
	<i>Net</i>	<i>Gross</i>	<i>Net</i>	<i>Gross</i>	
Pamba	17,806	41,683	3,334	9,837	427.54
Kallada	52,610	105,220	..	..	315.9

The distribution of irrigated area according to source of irrigation in Quilon district for the year 1975-76 is given below:—

<i>Source</i>	<i>Distribution of area irrigated (Area in hectares)</i>
Government canal	..
Private canal	80
Government tanks and wells	3,051
Private tanks and wells	1,523
Minor and Lift Irrigation (Government scheme)	2,789
Other sources	5,617
Total	13,060

Livestock

Cattle and poultry wealth are very important for a people whose main means of livelihood is agriculture. The livestock census conducted on various occasion shows a definite improvement in the number and variety of various breeds of cattle and poultry.

The livestock population in Quilon district according to the 1972 cattle census is given below:—

Cattle:	
Male	88,709
Female	292,908
Total:	381,617

Buffaloes:

Male	12,021
Female	16,843
Total:	28,864

Sheep	1,074
Goats	178,892
Horse & Ponies	40
Pigs	964
Other livestock	3
Total livestock:	591,454
Fowls	1,150,361
Duck & ducklings	9,237
others	88
Total:	1,159,686

Co-operative Farming Societies

There were 29 farming societies in the district in 1969-70 and their total membership was 1,317 in the same year.

Agricultural machinery and implements

The statistics regarding the agricultural machinery and implements in use in Quilon District is given below:—

Machinery & Implements

1. Ploughs	
(1) Wooden	29,462
(2) Iron	15,594
2. Blade harrow or Bakka or Cantuks	7,578
3. Seed cum fertiliser drill	15
4. Crushers	195
5. Power chaff cutters	18
6. Sprayers & dusters	2,404
7. Carts (animal drawn)	1,695
8. Sugarcane crushers:	
(1) Worked by power	5
(2) Worked by bullocks	67
9. Oil engine with pumpsets irrigation purposes	282
10. Electrical pumpsets used for irrigation	207
11. Persian wheels or Ragats	200
12. Crawler Tractors:	
(1) Government	24
(2) Private	21
13. Four wheel tractors:	
(1) Government	34
(2) Private	43
14. Hand tractors or power tillers:	
(1) Government	24
(2) Private	37
15. Charnies:	
(1) 5 seers and above	137
(2) Less than 5 seers	114

Famine, floods and droughts

During the period after the Quilon District Gazetteer was published famine, flood or drought of any serious nature has not occurred in the district. However when the monsoons are severe the low lying areas of the district get inundated and relief works will be undertaken in the affected areas.

Volume of forest produce

The division-wise area of reserved forests and reserved lands in the Quilon district in 1974-75 is given below:—

Area in Rectaver

<i>Name of Division</i>	<i>Reserved forest</i>	<i>Reserved lands</i>	<i>Total</i>
1. Thenmala	567.6	..	567.6
2. Punalur	281.5	..	567.6
3. Konni	333.6	..	333.6
4. Ranni	972.3	7.2	979.5

Below is given the outturn of major forest produce in the above divisions of Quilon district for the year 1974-75.

<i>Name of Division</i>	<i>Timber in round logs (Cum) 1974-75</i>	<i>Timber in round poles No. 1974-75</i>
1. Thenmala	27,946.1	20,248
2. Punalur	70,459.4	30,746
3. Ranni	14,274.6	10,585
4. Konni	17,469.0	34,545



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER V

INDUSTRIES

Below is given the number of factories registered under the Factories Act and the persons employed in them in the Quilon district for the year 1969.

Number of Registered Factories & the Number of Workers

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of Industry</i>	<i>No. of Factories</i>	<i>No. of Worker</i>
1.	Canning and preservation of fruits & vegetables	..	..
2.	Canning and preservation of fish and other sea foods	..	..
3.	Rice Mill and Flour Mill	..	..
4.	Sugar	1	231
5.	Oil Mills	16	120
6.	Tea Factories	9	240
7.	Cashew Factories	222	79702
8.	Beedi and Cigar	..	..
9.	Cotton Textiles	1	983
10.	Knitting	..	..
11.	Coir	..	..
12.	Other Textiles	..	..
13.	Umbrella	..	..
14.	Saw Mill	21	297
15.	Plywood	1	94
16.	Other Timber Industries	14	148
17.	Paper Board, Straw Board	..	..
18.	Paper Mills	1	644
19.	Printing & Binding	13	306
20.	Rubber and Rubber Products	15	374
21.	Artificial manures	..	..
22.	Pharmaceuticals	1	24
23.	Soaps	..	..
24.	Other Chemicals	3	97
25.	Petroleum Refineries	..	..
26.	Bricks and Tiles	42	2164
27.	Glass	..	..
28.	Pottery, China Clay & Hardware	3	502
29.	Cement.	..	..
30.	Basic Metal Industries	3	486
31.	Metal Industries	..	..
32.	Agricultural Implements	..	..
33.	General and Jobbing Engineers	4	285
34.	Electrical Machines	..	..
35.	Marine Engine Building Repairs	2	105
36.	Repair of Motor Vehicles	4	168
37.	Manufacture of Bicycles	2	32
38.	Other Industries not classified above	70	2424
Total:		448	89396

The number of Registered working factories in the Quilon district from 1960 to 1975 is furnished below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Number</i>
1960	346
1965	400
1970	444
1971	447
1972	465
1973	579
1974	638
1975	659

Statistics of power consumption in the district

The installed generation capacity of Kerala's power system increased from 28.5 MW in 1950-51 to 1011.5 MW in 1976-77. The major projects contributing to this generation capacity are Idukki stage I (390 MW) and Sabarigiri (300 MW). The State's power system has an energy potential of 4730 MKWH at present. Power tapped from hydel resources in the State has been found to be cheaper compared to many other States in India. The quantum of electrical energy generated in Kerala increased from 591 MKWH in 1960-61 to 3151 MKWH in 1976-77. This indicates substantial expansion in the generating capacity of Kerala's power system. The energy consumption within the State during 1976-77 was 2137 million units.—

The details regarding the number of consumers and the consumption of electricity in the Quilon district is given below:—

No. of Consumers of Electricity

<i>No. of consumers of electricity</i>			<i>No. of villages electrified</i>			<i>No. of street lights</i>		
1965-66	1969-70	1970-71	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71
40966	61540	43143	91	95	96	11939	N. A.	14399

Consumption of Electricity

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Class of Consumers</i>	1965-66 <i>Million K.W.H.</i>	1970-71 <i>Million K.W.H.</i>
1	Domestic Heat & Small power	7.57	10.52
2	Domestic Lights & Fans		
3	Commercial Heat and Small power commercial Light & Fans	1.24	7.21
4	Industrial Power at low & Medium Voltage	6.39	11.74
5	Industrial Power at high Voltage	46.86	N.A.
6	Public Lighting	0.85	2.32
7	Agriculture & Irrigation dewatering	2.21	0.42
■	Public Water Works & Sewage pumping	0.65	Nil
9	Bulk supplied to distributing licensees	69.68	32.21

As the industries sector could not attract sufficient number of private entrepreneurs it became imperative for the State to assume the role of an industrial entrepreneur. Many of the major industries in the State had thus been formed as a result of the State initiative. These units cover a wide and diversified field of production. Generally these industrial concerns are classified into two: (i) Government-owned companies in which all the complete shares are held by the Government, and (ii) Government majority concerns in which more than 50 per cent of the shares are held by Government.

In this regard it is to be specially pointed out that there is no Government of India owned public sector industries in Quilon district.

The details regarding Kerala Government owned companies in Quilon district are furnished below.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Company</i>	<i>Paid up capital (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>No. of Employees</i>	<i>Product</i>
1	Travancore Plywood Industries, Punaloor	48.58	453	Plywood
2	Kerala Ceramics, Kundara	107.95	418	Porcelaine good
3	Kerala Premo Pipe Factory, Quilon	18.00	311	Pipes
4	Kerala metals and Minerals, Quilon	25.00	453	Ilmenite Rutile Sillimate Monozite & Zircon

There is only one company in this district in which the government has more than 50% of the shares. This is the United Electrical Industries, Quilon. The company which has a paid up capital of Rs. 43 lakhs, provides employment for about 500 people.

Moreover the Cashew Development Corporation whose headquarters is at Quilon and which is under the control of the Government of Kerala manages 34 Cashew Factories. With a paid up capital of Rs. 119 lakhs these units provide employment to 33081 workers and 1770 staff members.

The industry-wise distribution of registered working factories in the district for the years 1974 and 1975 is given below:

**Industry-wise distribution of Registered working factories in Kerala
1974 and 1975**

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Industry</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>
1	Saw Mills	59	68
2	Printing	26	32
3	Cotton Textiles	1	1
4	Automobile Repairing	17	13

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5	Oil	19	19
6	Tiles	43	44
7	Plywood & Splints and Veneers	29	32
11	Cashew	229	228
9	Coir	1	1
10	General Engineering	8	9
11	Rubber	20	18
12	Chemical & Chemical Products	2	3
13	Tea	■	7
14	Matches	7	14
15	Soap	..	..
16	Beedi	..	..
17	Other Industries	169	170
Total		638	659

The main agencies that sanction loans and advances are the Kerala Financial Corporation, Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Kerala State Small Industries Development Corporation, Kerala State Small Industries Corporation, banks and other agencies.

The Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation has taken shares and assists companies in various forms. The United Electrical Industries Ltd., Quilon, Kerala Ceramic, Parvathi Mills Ltd., are the main companies which received assistance from the K. S. I. D. C. in Quilon district. In Quilon district the Kerala Financial Corporation has given loan to 56 industrial units and has disbursed 19,23,266 rupees upto 31-3-1971. The classification of K. F. C. loan as on 31-3-1971 is given below:

Classification of K. F. C. loans as on 31-3-1971

<i>Applications received</i>		<i>Applications sanctioned</i>		<i>Amount disbursed</i>	
<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>No.</i>	<i>Amount</i>
105	Rs. 4847989	57	Rs. 2178215	56	Rs. 1923266

CHAPTER VI

BANKING, TRADE & COMMERCE

1. *Towns and villages having banking facilities*

The development schemes of the government envisages the growth of credit facilities to agriculturists and industrialists in a big way. This naturally helps the expansion of banking facilities even to the remote parts of the district. As a result of it the towns and most of the panchayats of the district now enjoy banking facilities. Apart from commercial banks, towns and most of the villages have co-operative banks and credit facilities.

2. *List of commercial and nationalised banks*

There is no commercial bank registered in this district. But most of the important commercial banks and nationalised banks have their branches here. In 1964 there were only 41 commercial banks in this district. But from that period there was a steady growth in the number of commercial banks opened in this district. The number of banks at the end of 1971 was 66 and it increased to 77 in 1972, 89 in 1974 and 113 in 1976. This trend is still continuing unhindered.

Below is given a list of the branches of the most important commercial banks which are functioning in Quilon district.

<i>Name of bank</i>	<i>Branches at</i>
1. State Bank of Travancore	1. Adoor 2. Anandavalleeswaram 3. Anchal 4. Ayur 5. Chathanur 6. Chavara 7. Chavara (Thekkumbhagom) 8. Enathu 9. East Kallada 10. Kadakkal 11. Kadambanad 12. Karunagappally 13. Konni 14. Kottarakkara 15. Kottarakkara (A. D. B.) 16. Kottiyam 17. Kozhencherry

<i>Name of bank</i>	<i>Branches at</i>
	18. Kundara 19. Mallassery 20. Mayyanad 21. Mylapra 22. Naranganam 23. Nilamel 24. Oachira 25. Omallur 26. Parippally 27. Pathanamthitta 28. Pathanapuram 29. Pooyappally 30. Pulamon Junction (Kottarakkara) 31. Punalur 32. Puthur 33. Quilon (Beach Road) 34. Quilon (Civil Station) 35. Quilon (Main Road) 36. Ranni 37. Ranni—Thottamon 38. Sakthikulangara 39. South Parur 40. Thenmala 41. Vadasserikara 42. Kundara (Aluminium Industries Ltd.,) 43. Pathanamthitta (Catholicate College)
2. Bank of Baroda	1. Quilon
3. Indian Overseas Bank	1. Quilon 2. Chemmakkad 3. Chennearkara 4. Ezhukone 5. Keekozhur 6. Pathanamthitta 7. Ranni—Pazhavangadi 8. Poothakulam
4. Central Bank of India	1. Anchalummoodu 2. Ayoor 3. Kadappakada 4. Kaipattur 5. Kulathupuzha 6. Kunnikode 7. Pathanamthitta 8. Perinad 9. Quilon 10. Ranni

<i>Name of bank</i>	<i>Branches at</i>
	11. Thekkemala
	12. Sakthikulangara
	13. Vechuchira
5. The Federal Bank Ltd.	1. Adoor
	2. Anchal
	3. Angamoozhy
	4. Athikayam
	5. Chandanappally
	6. Chavara
	7. Chittar
	8. Edamon
	9. Elanthoor
	10. Elambal
	11. Kadakkal
	12. Kadamminetta
	13. Kallada—West
	14. Kalluvathukkal
	15. Karunagappally
	16. Konni
	17. Koodal
	18. Kottarakkara
	19. Kozhencherry
	20. Kumbalampoika
	21. Kuzhikala
	22. Mannamaruthy
	23. Mulavana
	24. Neendakara
	25. Nellikkamon
	26. Odanavattom
	27. Onnukal
	28. Oyoor
	29. Parakode
	30. Paravur
	31. Pathanamthitta
	32. Pathanapuram
	33. Pattazhi
	34. Pazhavangadi
	35. Punalur
	36. Quilon
	37. Thannithode
	38. Umayanallur
	39. Vadasserikkara
	40. Valakom
	41. Chathannur
6. The Nedungadi Bank Ltd.	1. Kozhencherry
	2. Quilon
7. The Catholic Syrian Bank Ltd.	1. Adoor
	2. Kadambanad

<i>Name of bank</i>	<i>Branches at</i>
	3. Kilikollur
	4. Kottarakkara
	5. Kumbazha
	6. Kundara
	7. Mukathala
	8. Pathanamthitta
	9. Punalur
	10. Puthiyakavu
	11. Puthur
	12. Quilon
	13. Sooranad
8. United Commercial Bank	1. Quilon
9. Union Bank of India	1. Kottiyam
	2. Quilon
10. State Bank of India	1. Quilon
	2. Ramankulangara
11. The South Indian Bank Ltd.	1. Quilon
	2. Kottarakkara
	3. Karunagappally
	4. Sasthamkotta
	5. Thevalakkara
	6. Piravanthur
	7. Yeroor
	8. Kozhencherry
12. Lord Krishna Bank	1. Quilon
13. The Vyasa Bank Ltd.	1. Quilon
14. Bank of Madura Ltd.	1. Quilon
15. Canara Bank	1. Anandavalleeswaram
	2. Quilon (Convent Road)
	3. Quilon (Chinnakkada)
16. Indian Bank	1. Quilon
	2. Quilon Foreign Exchange Department
17. Syndicate Bank	1. Quilon

3. *Deposits and Advances.*

The following figure denotes the deposits and advances of commercial banks in this district.

<i>Year</i>	<i>Deposits (Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>Advances (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1970	1150	1271
1973	2051	2791
1975	3792	4454
1976	3984	5125

4. *Loans and advances given to industries, agriculture and other priority sectors.*

Below is given a statement showing the position of deposits and advances to the various priority sectors in Quilon district, as on March 1976.

Advances and Loans

<i>Sector</i>	<i>No. of Accounts</i>	<i>Limits sanctioned amount in Rs.</i>	<i>Balance out-standing</i>
1. Total loans and advances to Small Scale Industries including to Craftsman and qualified entrepreneur	829	357152	166096
2. Advances to Road & Water Transport operations	276	9261	7630
3. Advances to Agriculture:			
(a) Direct finance	45605	41150	38334
(b) Indirect finance	232	2361	2504
4. Advances to other priority sectors:			
(a) Retail trade & Small business	3841	10300	8396
(b) Professional & self employed persons	5588	4265	3750
5. Education	140	103	176
6. Advances to Exports:			
(a) Pre-shipmen finance	176	208842	83028
(b) Post-shipmen finance	71	108731	32592
Total advances to priority/weaker sectors	47704	824817	329129

5. *Growth of Co-operative Societies in the district.*

Below is given a list of the various types of co-operative banks and credit societies operating in Quilon district as per 1969-70 reading.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Type of Societies</i>	<i>No. of Societies</i>	<i>No. of members</i>
1	District Co-operative Bank	1	302
2	Primary Land Mortgage Bank	3	7466
3	Agricultural Credit Societies	233	171269
4	Non-Agricultural Societies	38	19383
5	Primary Marketing Society	11	5047
6	Milk Supply Union	1	N. A.
7	Milk Supply Societies	32	N. A.
8	Farming Societies	29	1317
9	Primary Consumers' Society	63	18932
10	Housing Societies	■	378
11	Fishermen Co-operative Societies	N. A.	N. A.
12	Other non-credit Societies:		
	(a) Agricultural	21	2348
	(b) Non-Agricultural	144	12707
13	Other Societies	N. A.	N. A.

N. A. not available

Co-operative movement has received great impetus in the district due to the patronage given by both the State and Central Governments. Of late even the remote rural areas show interest in fostering co-operative banks and credit societies and they are more visible in the fields like coir cooperatives and fisheries co-operatives. Moreover the State Government has set up many State owned financial agencies like the Kerala State Industrial Development Corporation, Kerala State Small Industries Development and Employment Corporation and Kerala Financial Corporation to extend liberal aid and financial assistance to industrialists and self employment seeking personnels.

7. *Small Saving and Insurance Statistics*

Below is given the statistics of small saving collections in Quilon district for the years 1966, 1969-70 and 1970-71.

Small Savings Collections

(Rs. in lakhs)

Item	1966		1969-70		1970-71	
	Gross	Net	Gross	Net	Gross	Net
Postal certificates	1077	665	419	80	14	329
Post office savings	11988	1342	16139	302	18296	1105
Defence Deposit Certificates	10	10	..	10	..	30
Cumulative Time Deposit	895	562	781	318	1015	569
Post Office Time Deposit	..	..	..	..	281	281
Post Office Recurring Deposit	..	..	..	..	53	53
Fixed Deposit	..	..	72	72	56	56

8. *Turnover of commodities at various markets*

Though the present Government has proclaimed its policy of starting regulated markets in the State at present there are no regulated markets in the State. However the net work of public distribution system is getting strengthened in the State year by year and this trend has got its impact in Quilon district also. The net work operating through the ration shops is primarily responsible for the distribution of essential items like rice, wheat, sugar and kerosene.

The founding of the Kerala State Civil Supplies Corporation was a further step in this direction. The corporation has now extended its activities to new consumer goods and spread its coverage to a larger number of the population. The corporation has now outlets in all the district headquarters. But for these developments the internal movement of goods and commodities is still in the hands of private traders and businessmen.

Below is given the list of makets and important commodities marketed in the district in the year 1970-71.

**List of markets and important commodities
marketted—1970-71**

<i>Name of taluk</i>	<i>Name of important market</i>	<i>Daily/Weekly/by Weekly</i>	<i>Important commodities marketted</i>
1. Quilon	Mulavana	Weekly	Cattle, Goats, Vegetable, Fish etc.
2. Karunagappally	Karunagappally	"	Vegetable, Fish etc.
	Oachira	"	"
	Thazhava	"	"
	Thevalakkara	"	"
	Mynagappally	"	"
3. Kottarakkara	Kottarakkara	"	"
	Ezhukone	"	"
	Oyoor	Twice in a week	"
	Neduvathur	Weekly	"
	Paruthiyara	Monthly	Cattle, Goats, Vegetable, Fish etc.
	Kulakkada	"	"
	Kadakkal	Twice in a week	Vegetable, Fish
	Veliyam	Daily	"
	Pooyappally	Weekly	"
	Chengamanadu	"	"
4. Pathanapuram	Punalur	Weekly	Vegetable, Arcanaut, Banana, etc.
	Pathanapuram	"	Banana, Vegetable etc.
	Anchal	Bi-weekly/weekly	Vegetable, Cattle etc.
	Kunnikode	Weekly	Vegetable, Fish etc.
	Pattazhi	"	Vegetable
	Kulathupuzha	"	"
5. Pathanamthitta	Pathanamthitta	"	Banana, Vegetable etc.
	Konni	"	"
	Kozhencherry	"	"
	Olallur	By-weekly	Cattle, goats etc.
	Perinadu	Weekly	Vegetable
	Ranni, Angadi	"	"
6. Kunnathur	Kadampnanadu	"	"
	Adoor	"	"
	Paracode	"	"
	Enath	By-weekly	Cattle, Goats
	Sasthamcotta	Weekly	Vegetable
	Sooranadu	"	"
	Poruvazhi	"	"



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER VII

COMMUNICATIONS

1. Railways

Kerala has achieved significant progress in the matter of transport and communications within the last two decades. Railways play a significant role in the transport system. The conversion of the Ernakulam-Trivandrum railway line from metergauge to broadgauge had its good effects in the transport system of Quilon district also. From the point of view of communications it is seen that though all the villages of the district except Mundro Island are served by pucca roads only 19 villages here have railway stations within two km. The following table gives the distribution of the villages by the distance from the nearest railway station.

<i>Distance from the nearest Railway Station (in K.M.)</i>	<i>No. of Villages</i>
Less than 2	19
2.0—4.9	6
5.0—9.9	19
10.0—14.9	14
15.0—19.9	13
20.0 and above	25
Unspecified	2

With the completion of the Ernakulam-Trivandrum metergauge the district has at present 50 kms. of broadgauge and 85 kms. of metergauge rails.

Roads are the most important means of transport in the district. The road transport system in Kerala is fairly well developed and Quilon district also shares the fruits of this advancement. Within the last two decades the length of roads maintained by both the Government and local bodies have increased substantially and this has led to the construction of more bridges and other transport facilities.

The type and length of roads existed in Quilon district in the year 1975-76 is given below:

<i>Type</i>	<i>Length (in Kms.)</i>
Concrete roads	10.00
Black topped roads	1,019.18
Metalled roads	867.75
Lower type	883.21
Total:	2,472.24

3. *New Works*

The inauguration of the Neendakara Bridge on 24-2-1972 which is situated about 5 kms. from Quilon town and on the 48th Km. of the National Highway 47 is the most important event in the history of development of road transports in Quilon district. This bridge which is 422.5 metres in length and 7.32 metres in width with 1.28 m. foot path on either side was built at an expense of Rs. 36 lakhs. The passenger and goods service to and from Quilon district got a great boost due to the opening of the bridge. The other two important bridges built in this district since 1962 are the Poovampara and Ithikkara Bridges. They have also contributed substantially to the development of road transport in this district.

4. *State Transport*

The Kerala State Road Transport Corporation is the most important agency which serves the passenger traffic in the district. The district has four transport bus stations—Quilon, Kottarakkara, Punalur and Pathanamthitta. Quilon district is divided into two transport districts viz., Quilon and Kottarakkara. The number of buses, bus routes etc. maintained by the Kerala State Road Transport Corporation is given below:

Number of buses, routes etc.

<i>Particulars</i>	<i>Year</i>			
	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75
1. Average No. of buses on road per day	176.1	175.4	183.0	202.2
2. No. of routes	453	476	346	526
3. Route Kms.	5,516	5,133	3,620	6,041
4. No. of bus schedules in operation.	192	191	204	207
1. Number of schedules			122	
2. Number of routes			132	
3. Route Kilometres			7,335	
4. Gross distance operated			124.30 lakh kilometres.	
5. Number of passengers			340.38 lakhs.	

5. Private transport, taxies and autorickshaws are the other important means of passenger traffic. Among the southern districts of Kerala, Quilon is in the fore-front in private bus transport and they operate mainly in the interior parts of the district. Pathanamthitta is an important station in private bus service.

In 1970-71 there were 7,884 registered motor vehicles in the district and it will be interesting to note that just five years back it

was only less than half of this number i.e. 3,894. As years passed on motor vehicles plying in the roads are increasing substantially. In the Table below is given the number of various motor vehicles on road in Quilon district for the years 1974-75, 1975-76 and 1976-77.

	1974-75	1975-76	1976-77
Goods vehicles	1,707	1,874	1,950
Stage carriages	350	362	363
Taxi cars	1,184	1,504	1,512
Motor cars	4,176	4,300	4,448
Motor cycles	1,648	1,839	2,190
Autorickshaws	49	60	75
Tractor/Trailors	83	91	86
Jeeps	432	413	448
Others	..	67	103
Total	9,929	10,510	11,175

6. *Shipping and Air Traffic.*

Kerala has only one major port and that is Cochin. Apart from Cochin the State coast line is served by three intermediate ports. They are Alleppey, Neendakara and Calicut. Neendakara port comes under Quilon district and this is one of the most important fishing centres in Kerala. While all the intermediate ports were responsible for earning foreign exchange in 1975-76 only Alleppey and Calicut Ports fatened in export trades in 1976-77. The importance of Alleppey and Neendakara Ports are decreasing year by year as far as their foreign trade is concerned. But on the other hand Neendakara gradually is getting importance as a fishing port and trade centre.

There are no air ports in Quilon district at present though the Government has scheme to start inter-district air traffic as early as possible.

7. *Travel and tourism*

Tourism is a fast growing industry in the State as a whole. Both the Central and State Governments are taking active interest in the development of tourism. As a result of this many parts of Kerala have earned fame as fine tourist resorts. Kerala Tourism Development Corporation, Toursist Department under the Government of Kerala are two important agencies work with this end in view.

However Quilon district has only marginal achievements as no new tourist resort has been founded here since the last Gazetteer was published. The development projects in Sabarimala and Thekkady have however helped to turn the attention of tourists to this district as many of its parts are rich in scenic beauty with its lakes and backwaters. Only concerted effort from the part of the State Government can help these areas to attract more and more tourists to these centres.

8. *Posts and Telegraph Offices and Radio*

Kerala is comparatively a better served State as far as Post and Telegraph facilities are concerned. The average area served by a post office in Kerala is 10.25 sq. kms. against the All India figure of 27.4 sq. kms. At the same time the population covered by a post office on an average is 5,210. Quilon district does not lag much behind these figures. The area served by each Post Office in the district is 11.73 kms. while the number of people served by it on an average is 6,124. According to a 1977 statistics there were 3 Head Offices, 121 Sub Offices and 270 Branch Offices in the district.

The statistics of Post and Telegraph Offices and Radio Licences in the district for the year 1970-71 is given below:

No. of post and telegraph offices etc. as on 1st April, 1977

<i>Items</i>		
I	Number of Post Offices:	
	1. Head Post Offices	3
	2. Department Sub Post Offices	126
	3. Experimental Department Branch Offices	270
II	Number of Telegraph Offices.	65
III	Number of Telephone connections	2890
IV	Number of Telephone Exchanges	28
V	Number of Public Call Offices:	
	1. Trunk Call Office	11
	2. Local Call Offices	89
VI	Number of Letter Boxes:	
	1. Urban	267
	2. Rural	627
VII.	Number of Radio Licences	25378

9. There is no radio or broad-casting stations in Quilon district though the number of radio owners are increasing substantially year by year. Television services are yet to find its ways into Kerala.

10. *Road Accidents*

Road accidents are comparatively on the increase in Kerala State. The poor conditions of roads, the unprecedented growth in the number of vehicles and the carelessness of the drivers and pedestrians are the reasons for this bad state of affair. Quilon district stands ahead of many other districts as regards accidents and fatal injuries. Below is given the details regarding road accidents in this district for the years 1975 and 1976-77.

Road accident in the district

<i>Particulars</i>	1975-76	1976-77
No. of accidents	452	477
No. of vehicles involved	497	520
No. of persons injured	550	797
No. of persons killed	88	85

CHAPTER IX

ECONOMIC TRENDS

1. *Earners, Earning dependents, non-earning dependents*

The total number of workers in the district as per the 1971 Census count is 690,283 of which 4534,959 are males and 155,324 are females. 28.61% of the total population is returned as workers. The work participation rates for males and females are 44.37% and 12.87% respectively. The percentage of workers to total population shows a decline from 32.51 in 1961 to 28.61 in 1971. The same trend is noticed in all the taluks of the district. The decline in the percentage of working force, to a large extent, would be attributed to the definition placed on the term 'worker' in the 1971 Census.

The following table gives the workers and work participation rates for the district and taluks.

Working population—1961-71

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Workers</i>		<i>Percentage of workers to total population</i>	
	1961	1971	1961	1971
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Karunagappally Taluk	93,363	91,584	34.46	28.52
Kunnathur "	84,205	84,851	35.37	29.08
Pathanamthitta "	93,359	100,582	28.01	25.78
Pathanapuram "	78,319	87,196	31.61	28.07
Kottarakkara "	107,585	125,291	32.47	29.73
Quilon "	176,164	200,164	33.52	29.63

The work participation rates in the rural and urban areas of the district and taluks by sex is given in the following tables

Work participation rate by sex—1971

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Percentage of Workers to total population</i>								
	<i>Persons</i>			<i>Males</i>			<i>Females</i>		
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Urban</i>
QUILON DISTRICT	28.61	28.68	27.80	44.37	44.56	42.13	12.87	12.83	13.28
Karunagappally taluk	28.52	28.52	..	43.57	43.57	..	13.44	13.44	..
Kunnathur taluk	29.08	29.08	..	46.48	46.48	..	11.78	11.78	..
Pathanamthitta "	25.78	25.78	..	45.15	45.15	..	6.42	6.42	..
Pathanapuram "	28.07	28.19	25.50	45.10	45.22	42.55	10.89	11.02	7.99
Kottarakkara "	29.73	29.73	..	45.65	45.65	..	13.93	13.93	..
Quilon taluk	29.63	30.21	27.97	42.26	42.32	42.10	17.02	18.18	13.69

The total population has been divided into two broad categories viz., workers and non-workers. The workers are further divided and grouped into several industrial categories according to work they do in the farm, factories or otherwise.

The statistics given below shows the non-workers of the district.

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
QUILON DISTRICT	1,722,538	670,761	1,051,777
Karunagappally Taluk	229,580	90,681	138,699
Kunnathur „	206,945	77,872	129,073
Pathanamthitta „	289,568	106,992	182,576
Pathanapuram „	223,463	85,643	137,820
Kottarakara „	296,115	114,107	182,008
Quilon „	476,867	195,466	281,401

In the 1971 census the non-working population was not categorised according to their distribution into various groups. So in their respect it will be useful to mention this categorisation according to the 1961 census which is not mentioned in the original *Quilon District Gazetteer*. This statistics is now furnished below:

Distribution of total non-workers under various categories—1961 Census

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Activity</i>	<i>Total</i>			<i>Percentage</i>		
		<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Persons</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1	Full time students	465,810	258,619	207,191	35.56	49.03	26.48
2	Household duties	305,968	..	305,948	23.36	..	39.10
3	Dependants, Infants and disabled	450,556	243,648	260,908	38.52	47.19	33.55
4	Retired, rentier etc.	5,571	3,984	1,587	0.43	0.75	0.20
5	Beggars, vagrants etc.	3,668	2,375	1,293	0.28	0.45	0.17
6	Inmates of penal, mental and charitable institutions	142	88	54	0.01	0.02	0.01
7	Persons seeking employment for the first time	19,981	14,967	5,014	1.52	2.84	0.64
8	Persons employed before, but now out of employment and seeking work	4,202	3,788	414	0.32	0.72	0.05
9	Total non-working population	1,309,878	527,469	782,409	100.00	100.00	100.00

2. The occupational classification of workers shows that only slightly more than 4% of the workers can be categorised as employers. Nearly three fourth of the workers are employees. The relevant figures are furnished in table given below:

Occupational classifications of non-agricultural workers—1971

<i>Class</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Employers	4.92	0.57	4.10
Employees	71.05	88.18	74.28
Single workers	20.93	8.03	18.50
Family workers	3.10	3.22	3.12

It is significant to note that single workers or 'own account workers' form nearly a fifth of the total workers in the State. These general figures which relate to the State can well be taken as representing this district also.

According to the 1971 Census 26.89% of the total workers are cultivators and 20.81% are agricultural labourers. 34.20% of the male workers are cultivators and 20.43% are agricultural labourers while among the female workers 22.10% are agricultural labourers and 1.70% are cultivators.

The following table gives the distribution of workers of the district into the nine industrial categories.

Workers by industrial categories and sex 1971

<i>Industrial category of workers</i>	<i>Persons</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Total Workers	690,283	100.00	534,959	100.00	155,324	100.00
1 Cultivators	185,620	26.89	182,935	34.20	2,635	1.70
2 Agricultural labourers	143,647	20.81	109,318	20.43	34,329	22.10
3 Livestock, forestry, fishing, hunting & plantations, orchards and allied activities	40,922	.93	35,927	6.27	4,995	3.21
4 Mining, quarrying	2,449	0.35	2,293	0.43	156	0.10
5 Manufacturing, processing servicing and repairs:						
(a) household industry	26,101	3.78	13,260	2.48	12,841	8.27
(b) Other than household industry	124,494	18.04	51,349	9.60	73,145	47.09
6 Construction	8,840	1.28	8,752	1.64	88	0.06
7 Trade & Commerce	51,446	7.45	48,901	9.15	2,545	1.64
8 Transport, Storage & communications	20,498	2.97	19,981	3.73	508	0.33
9 Other services	86,275	12.50	62,193	11.63	24,082	15.50

3 Sectoral Employment

The sectoral employment situation in Kerala has been under serious study and consideration of the Bureau of Economics and Statistics. This is in the light of the proclaimed policy of the Government to eradicate unemployment within a period of ten years. Thus the statistics collected by them attain new significance. The table below furnishes the sectoral employment situation in Quilon district from 1970 to 1975.

Sectoral employment in Quilon district

Sector	Year					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
1. Plantation (average daily employment):						
(i) Tea	3,686	3,772	3,790	..	..	..
(ii) Rubber	32,710	33,404	33,905	34,305	..	..
(iii) Coffee	..	..	302	302	310	..
2. Private sector	77,207	66,217	79,984	85,066	77,408	74,927
3. Public sector (Central Government)	727	720	776	829	962	891
4. Public Sector (State Government)	18,275	18,761	19,166	19,428	19,799	20,324
5. Public Sector (Local Bodies)	1,317	1,450	1,512	1,597	1,661	1,689
6. Public sector (Quasi Government)	6,690	11,318	15,766	20,988	23,357	23,825

4. Prices

The retail and wholesale prices of commodities tended to increase substantially from the beginning of the Third Five Year Plan in 1962. The economy in the nation as a whole was described to be inflationary in nature and Kerala state and Quilon district could not in any way escape this onslaught due to varied economic reasons. This can be elucidated from the simple fact that the working class cost of living index which was 403 in 1961—taking 1939 as the basic year—rose to 879 in December 1971.

Below is given the average consumer price indices for working class for the two important centres in Quilon district and for the years 1961, 1966 and 1971. The base price here is that of August 1939.

Working class consumer price index

Name of centre State	Average 1961	Average 1966	Average 1971
Quilon	403	686	849
Punalur	473	644	836
State	478	673	857

Consumer price index for the two centres of Quilon and Punalur for March 1978 shows a marked increase in relation to the consumer price index of 1971. Taking 1970 as the base year these indices were 161 and 157 respectively for Quilon and Punalur centres.

However the consumer price index for Kerala registered a declining trend in 1976. Favourable monsoon resulting in an increased agricultural output was the main reason for the slow down in agricultural prices.

Below is given a statement showing the retail price of farm products in some important centres of the district for the month of May 1977.

Retail prices of Farm products (in Rs.)

Sl. No.	Commodity	Prices centres				
		Quantity	Quilon	Kottarakkara	Pathana-puram	Pathanam-thitta
1	Paddy	Kg.	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.43
2	Coconut	Dozen	12.00	8.40	10.00	10.80
3	Arecanut	100. Nos.	4.50	5.00	5.50	3.00
4	Cashewnut	Kg.	NA	5.00	5.80	5.70
5	Pepper	„	15.00	NA	17.00	17.00
6	Tapioca	„	0.35	NA	0.35	0.35
7	Ginger	„	NA	NA	16.00	15.00
8	Banana	„	2.00	NA	2.50	2.00
9	Pineapple	Each(1kg.)	NA	0.70	1.00	NA
10	Tamarind	Kg.	2.50	2.50	2.50	NA
11	Ladies-finger	„	NA	1.00	NA	1.20
12	Betel-leaf	100 Nos.	NA	0.30	0.40	0.80
13	Chena	Kg.	NA	NA	0.70	0.65
14	Straw	1 bundle	14.00	15.00	14.00	12.00
15	Coconut palm leaf	10 sheets	1.65	NA	3.00	2.50
16	Rubber	kg.	NA	6.10	6.05	6.05

The table given below gives the list of yearly average prices of necessary articles in Quilon district for the years 1970 to 1975.

Yearly average retail prices of necessary articles

Articles		Years					
		1970 Rs.	1971 Rs.	1972 Rs.	1973 Rs.	1974 Rs.	1975 Rs.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Rice (Kg).		1.58	1.52	1.79	2.38	3.57	3.89
Coriander	Kg.	3.01	3.14	2.54	2.76	3.49	4.42
Chillies	"	6.26	4.91	4.16	5.03	7.64	13.83

(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Onion	Kg	0.57	0.52	0.77	0.64	0.98	1.6
Salt	"	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.11	0.15	0.20
Tapioca	"	0.28	0.26	0.31	0.38	0.46	0.51
Greengram	"	1.69	1.74	2.29	2.67	2.94	3.10
Blackgram	"	1.49	2.08	2.79	2.75	2.65	3.16
Redgram	"	1.39	1.38	1.61	3.20	2.53	2.65
Dhall	"	1.81	2.01	2.25	2.76	3.40	3.43
Brinjal	"	0.74	0.72	0.78	0.80	1.02	1.25
Ladies-finger	"	0.73	0.66	0.73	0.76	0.96	1.11
Plantain	"	0.57	0.59	0.67	0.78	0.93	1.11
Cucumber	"	0.48	0.45	0.59	0.65	0.86	0.94
Pumpkin	"	0.33	0.38	0.37	0.53	0.58	7.63
Chennai	"	0.44	0.50	0.53	0.66	0.74	0.75
Mutton	"	6.00	6.00	6.00	6.91	10.46	12.00
Beef	"	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.59	4.35	5.50
Milk (cows Ltr.)	"	1.50	1.50	1.51	1.78	1.93	2.04
Milk (Buffallow) Ltr.	"	2.05	2.05	1.95	2.07	2.42	2.53
Tea	Kg.	8.71	8.77	10.08	13.16	15.06	17.55
Coffee powder	"	10.89	10.17	9.97	10.02	11.15	15.68
Sugar	"	1.84	1.99	3.25	3.73	4.56	4.73
Coconut oil	"	7.39	6.20	5.60	9.13	12.08	9.37
Gingelly Oil	"	6.36	6.35	6.46	9.19	11.16	10.77
Coconut (100 Nos.)	"	62.00	5.27	48.05	79.34	98.20	70.24
Thorthu (each)	"	1.33	1.44	1.68	1.84	2.36	2.52
Mundu (each)	"	3.87	4.25	4.75	5.49	6.91	7.10
Washing charge (100 Nos.)	"	20.00	20.00	20.57	23.75	28.95	30.00
Kerosine Ltr.	"	0.60	0.62	0.70	0.76	1.04	1.15
Fire-wood (split) Qtl.	"	7.02	7.03	7.91	8.86	12.02	16.87
Betel leaf (100 Nos.)	"	0.53	0.56	0.57	0.72	1.01	1.06
Areacanut (100 Nos.)	"	4.89	4.16	3.02	3.87	4.76	3.87
Tobacco (ordinary Kg.)	"	6.05	5.85	6.24	6.25	7.00	9.93
" (Jaffna) "	"	8.64	8.60	9.11	8.53	8.88	12.76

It was already pointed out that the price of consumer's goods showed a tendency to rise steeply in 1960s and 1970s. The table given under which shows the average consumer price index numbers existed in Quilon district from 1960 to 1975 will illustrate this phenomenon.

Consumer price index numbers 1960-75

Year	Index Number
1960	455
1965	637
1970	847
1971	849
1972	903
1973	1,090
1974	1,445
1975	1,597

The cost of living index (consumer price index) for agricultural and industrial workers of Quilon district from January to December 1977 is given hereunder.

**Cost of living index for agricultural and industrial workers
January to December 1977**

(Base: 1970=100)

<i>Month</i>	<i>Index Nos.</i>
January	162
February	160
March	160
April	161
May	162
June	163
July	164
August	163
September	164
October	164
November	163
December	164

The cost of building construction in Kerala was increasing year by year for the last few years which necessarily hampered the interest of low income groups in particular and the people in general. So it will be interesting to know the change in the average annual market prices of building materials in Quilon district. The statistics relating to this is furnished below.

Annual market prices of building materials 1970-75

<i>Materials</i>	<i>Year</i>					
	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Bricks (1st class 1,00- Nos.)	68.00	71.00	70.00	70.00	NA	141.50
Sand (medium) (CM)	8.00	8.75	9.00	13.40	14.62	16.50
Stone (ballast) "	33.50	32.00	32.50	32.62	33.00	40.00
Lime (un-blaked) "	80.00	80.00	80.00	91.25	127.50	128.16
Jack "	745.00	855.00	..	956.00	96.00	..
Cement (M.T)	225.00	237.00	250.00	260.00	332.00	406.00
M.S. Round Bars (10 m.m. diameter) M.T.	1540.00	1776.00	2053.00	2088.00	2638.00	2130.00
Roofing tiles (1000 Nos.)	..	..	225.00	293.00	334.00	475.00
Special Paint for Steel & wood works (Ltr.)	17.50	17.50	17.50	20.62	28.62	28.75
S.W.Pipe (150 m.m. diametre) (each)	3.94	4.40	5.63	6.66	8.50	9.25
A.C. Pipe (150 m.m. diametre) (each)	81.98	32.22	32.22	36.08	36.38	48.15

5. *Income, average daily wages etc.*

The latest available data on State income pertain to 1975-76 in which year, the State income at current prices has been computed at Rs. 2,134 crores giving a per capita income of Rs. 909, which was lower than the all-India per capita income figure of Rs. 1,008. The rate of growth in 1975-76 as compared with the previous year would work out to 5 per cent. The primary sector consisting of agriculture and allied activities accounted for 50.6 per cent of the State income. The share of the industrial sector was 12 per cent, while the tertiary sector accounted for the remaining 37.4 per cent. A district-wise analysis of per capita income shows that Kottayam with Rs. 1,125 stood at the top while Malappuram with Rs. 695 was at the bottom.

Estimate of net domestic product of Quilon district for the years 1970-71 and 1975-76 at current and 1960-61 prices with percentage share is presented below:

Income of Quilon District

	<i>At current prices</i>		<i>At 1960-1961 prices</i>	
	1970-71	1975-76	1970-71	1975-76
Amount (in lakhs)	15,039	28,321	7,707	9,365
Percentage share	12.3	13.3	12.4	13.4

Both at current and constant prices, Quilon District occupied the third place and Ernakulam the second place in the matter of percentage share of the state income during 1970-71. At current prices Quilon District retained its positions in 1975-76. The per capita income of the district would provide a rough indicator of the comparative level of development of the district.

District-Wise per capita income

	<i>Current prices</i>		<i>1960-61 prices</i>	
	1970-71	1975-76	1970-71	1975-76
Percapita Income	634	1,081	325	358
Rank	3	2	3	3

Wages and earnings of workers of various sectors in Kerala were on the increase for the last two decades. As was pointed out in section on prices as the economy showed a developmental trend the prices also moved upwards. To cope with the rise in prices wages and salaries were to be increased especially in the face of the strong labour movement in Kerala. The table given below shows the per capita average daily earnings of factory workers under the Payment of Wages Act—Kerala. This is a true indicator to prove the statement made above. As Quilon district is one of the districts which is in the fore front in relation to industrial growth this trend is very well visible in this district also.

Average daily earnings of factory workers

Industry	1960	1965	1970	1975
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1 Rice Mill	1.68	2.44	5.05	6.97
2 Sugar	..	5.70	9.05	13.34
3 Edible oils	2.68	2.96	4.90	10.35
4 Tea factories	2.41	3.05	4.12	8.10
5 Cashew factories	1.25	1.83	3.35	6.67
6 Cotton textiles	3.13	4.43	7.12	8.79
7 Coir	2.63	3.67	7.55	10.93
8 Umbrellas	2.45	3.33	6.20	10.11
9 Saw Mills	2.97	5.19	5.78	10.20
10 Plywood	2.65	4.02	7.27	8.62
11 Splints & veneers	1.44	1.96	2.86	
12 Furniture & fixtures	3.11	4.08	9.36	14.52
13 Printing & publishing	3.49	5.12	10.24	10.70
14 Tyres & tubes	3.87	8.19	18.22	8.62
15 Rubber	2.80	3.42	6.97	10.40
16 Artificial manures	4.26	5.35	4.99	10.04
17 Pharmaceuticals	3.73	4.53	6.56	10.41
18 Matches	2.43	1.68	2.10	3.05
19 Soaps	7.77	11.45	10.24	11.83
20 Bricks & tiles	2.58	3.75	5.12	11.11
21 Pottery, China & Earthenware	2.94	3.97	7.08	11.93
22 Metal products	3.13	4.45	7.44	9.18
23 General engineering	4.93	5.68	7.23	9.23
24 Electrical machinery	3.94	5.11	9.87	18.08
25 Repair of motor vehicles	3.58	4.77	10.06	10.23
26 Sanitary services	..	7.98	10.29	..

The following tables enable us to understand the daily and monthly wage rates of people working in several capacities as carpenters, masons, shop assistants, shop attendants, paddy field labourers etc.

Average daily wage rates of skilled labour in the construction sector—(urban)

	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Carpenter	4.84	9.13	9.35	9.63	11.30	12.60	14.46
Mason	5.00	9.11	9.17	10.12	11.30	12.60	14.35

Average daily wage rates of unskilled labour in construction sector—(urban)

	1965-66	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
Males	2.43	5.25	5.34	6.11	6.50	7.14	7.98
Females	2.00	4.00	4.22	4.89	5.23	5.35	6.20

Average monthly wage rates of shop assistants in the trade and commerce sector—wholesale—(urban)

	1965-66			1970-71			1971-72			1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
*A	B	C		A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
101	84	73	133	163	125	165	..	100	152	214	..	174	196	153	214	219	248	248	248	224	

Average monthly wage rate of shop attenders in the trade and commerce—wholesale—(urban)

1965-66			1970-71			1971-72			1972-73			1973-74			1974-75			1975-76		
A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C	A	B	C
98	78	60	92	131	96	105	145	113	110	160	104	124	158	120	172	163	159	191	171	161

*A. Food grains and provisions—B. Textiles C. Metal

Below is given a table showing the wages used to be given to skilled labourers and various paddy field labourers in two centres viz., Kottarakkara and Pathanamthitta taluks of Quilon district during the period of September 1977.

**Wages given to labourers
(September 1977)**

<i>Type of labour</i>	<i>Kottarakkara Wages Rs.</i>	<i>Pathanamthitta Wages Rs.</i>
1. Skilled labourers :		
(a) Carpenter	15.00	15.00
(b) Blacksmith	15.00	15.00
(c) Mason	15.00	15.00
2. Paddy field labourers		
(a) Ploughing	7.00	8.00
(b) Bunding	8.00	8.00
(c) Sowing	8.00	8.00
(d) Harvesting	one-eight of produce	..
(e) Weeding	7.00	6.00
(f) Transplanting	7.00	6.00
(g) Others	7.00	..

6. *Expenditure on the necessities of life*

The district-wise expenditure pattern of people on various items of necessities are not available. Still a broad pattern of expenditure in the rural and urban areas of the State will be a sufficient indicator to understand the expenditure pattern in this district also. Below is given two tables which show the percentage distribution of total consumer expenditure among various items of consumption.

**Consumer expenditure among items of consumption
1958-59**

<i>Items of consumption</i>	<i>Rural</i>		<i>Urban</i>	
	<i>Value Rs.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>	<i>Value Rs.</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
Food grains	5.87	37.87	6.45	31.52
Milk & Milk products	0.41	2.65	0.93	4.55
Edible oil	0.36	2.32	0.66	3.22
Meat, fish & eggs	0.66	4.26	1.08	5.28
Other food items	3.00	19.35	4.84	23.66
Food total	10.30	66.45	13.96	68.23
Clothing	0.95	6.13	0.72	3.52
Fuel & light	1.06	6.84	1.33	6.50
Rent	0.05	0.32	0.32	1.57
Taxes	0.06	0.39	0.14	0.68
Other non-food items	3.08	19.87	3.99	19.50
Non-food total	5.20	33.55	6.50	31.77
Total consumer Expenditure	15.50	100.00	20.46	100.00

**Percentage distribution of expenditure on various
items -1965-66 and 1969-70**

Items	1965-66		1969-70	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Cereals	31.74	26.43	29.96	24.32
Gram	0.09	0.12	0.19	0.22
Cereal substitutes	5.51	2.53	5.41	2.64
Pulses and products	0.92	1.12	0.97	1.40
Milk and Milk products	3.62	4.09	3.86	5.53
Edible oil	2.29	2.69	2.70	2.94
Meat, fish and eggs	4.82	4.93	5.35	5.36
Vegetables	2.34	1.89	2.65	2.33
Fruits and nuts	5.09	4.65	4.76	4.36
Sugar	2.39	2.49	2.38	2.24
Salt and spices	3.62	3.01	4.08	3.38
Beverages & refreshment	8.72	12.44	9.46	10.74
Food total	71.15	66.39	71.77	65.46
Pan, tobacco & intoxicants	6.67	3.45	4.25	4.49
Fuel & light	6.51	5.98	5.83	5.68
Clothing	3.62	3.89	3.25	3.66
Rent & taxes	0.37	2.37	0.32	2.12
Foot wear	..	..	0.19	0.15
Pet animals	0.09	..	0.06	0.06
Miscellaneous goods & services	13.76	17.28	13.07	15.13
Durable goods	0.83	0.64	1.26	3.24
Non-food total	28.85	33.61	28.23	34.54
Total consumer expenditure	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

7. *Employment Exchange situation*

The live register figures of the Employment Exchanges in the State give some idea of the magnitude of the problem of unemployment. As on 31-12-1977, there were 8.49 lakhs of work seekers compared to 7.53 lakhs a year ago, the rate of increase being 12.7 per cent. But the rate of increase was 17.5 per cent during the previous year. The sample survey conducted by the Director General of Employment and Training

during 1973 showed that only 65.3 per cent of the registrants were actually unemployed. Even though this percentage would have undergone a change now rejoining on the basis of this percentage it is seen that more than 5.5 lakhs persons who are chronically unemployed have registered their names in the Employment Exchanges. It may be noted that all the unemployed persons may not register with the Employment Exchanges. Further there are a large number of under employed persons especially in the agricultural sector about whom no reliable information is available.

This general situation regarding the employment and under employment is broadly true with regards to Quilon district also. The number of unemployed persons in the district shows a marked increase every year. This is evident from the following statistics which shows the number of job seekers in Quilon district from 1965 to 1974.

No. of job seekers from 1965 to 1974

1965	..	17,478
1966	..	19,338
1967	..	22,570
1968	..	26,229
1969	..	28,692
1970	..	36,450
1971	..	40,134
1972	..	45,896
1973	..	55,269
1974	..	60,714

The table given below shows the number of applicants on the live register of the employment exchange by main occupational groups,

**Number of applicants in the Employment Exchange
(category-wise)**

Occupation category	District		Kerala State
	1965-66	1970-71	1979-71
1. Professional, Technical & related workers	3,002	3,474	39,451
2. Administrative, Executive & Managerial workers	18	103	1,353
3. Clerical & related workers	1,057	3,585	31,675
4. Sales workers	..	11	85
5. Farmers, Quarry-men & related workers	583	292	2,032
6. Miners, Quarry-men & related workers	..	1	38
7. Workers in transport & communications occupations	424	1,436	11,753
8. Craftsmen, production process workers & labour not elsewhere classified	1,464	3,612	23,696
9. Service, sports and recreation workers	1,004	2,112	16,775
10. Workers not classified by occupation	11,786	24,200	230,523
Total	19,333	38,826	357,381

Below is given a table showing the registration and placements effected by the employment exchange in the district from 1965-66 to 1970-71.

**Registration and placements effected by Employment
Exchange**

	1965-66	1969-70	1970-71
Total number of registration :			
District :	16,732	28,580	38,365
State	..	238,541	300,163
No. of fresh registration :			
District	15,144	19,112	24,705
State	..	173,593	220,952
Vacancies notified:			
District	1,942	962	1,268
State	..	24,574	24,613
No. of placement effected :			
District	1,273	977	875
State	..	1,880	16,951

8. The extent of employment in various categories of trades in the district is broadly stated in the part dealing with the classification of population according to livelihood classes and sectoral employment.

CHAPTER XI
REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

1. *Land Revenue*

The demand, collection and balance of various land taxes in Quilon district is given below:

**Demand, Collection and Balance of land taxes
(in Rupees)**

<i>Kind of tax</i>	1970-71			1972-73		
	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Balance</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1. Basic tax	1,86,923	1,86,923	..	35,87,118.92	15,58,450.53	20,28,668.39
2. Land Revenue other than basic tax	2,34,032	1,64,569	69,473	5,26,596.79	3,17,897.69	2,08,699.10
3. Irrigation Revenue	8,896	776	8,120	2,23,437.11	3,769.29	2,19,667.86
4. Capital Revenue	..	..	..	Nil	..	..
5. Kandukrishy Revenue	..	..	..	Nil	..	..
6. Plantation additional tax	4,44,724	3,74,915	1,02,709	11,14,438.75	6,11,023.67	5,03,415.08

2. *Stamps duty*

Below is given the table showing the number of documents registered and their value with regard to Quilon district for the years 1973-74 and 1974-75.

**Documents registered and value
(Rs. in lakhs)**

Sl. No.	Nature of Documents	Number of Documents Registered		Value of Documents Registered	
		1973-74	1974-75	1973-74	1974-75
1	Mortgages	26,021	80,269	705.07	734.87
2	Sales deeds	51,703	60,308	843.78	1,014.25
3	Wills	618	654	..	..
4	Money Bonds	2,533	3,378	18.17	14.82
5	Other Classes	40,483	59,542	677.16	732.85
	Total	1,21,358	2,04,151	2,245.18	2,496.80

Separate figures showing the stamp duty collected from Quilon district are not available at present.

3. *Sales Tax Collections*

The following tables give a general idea of the Sales tax collection in Quilon district for the year 1974-75.

Number of Registered Dealers 1974 and 1975

Total registration fee collected 1974-75 Rs.	Total No. of registered dealers	No. renewed	No. not renewed	Total registered dealers in 1974-75
76,815	6,441	6,030	411	8,842

Details showing the tax assessed at compounded rates during the year 1974-75 in the district.

Number of Assesseees with turnover between Rs. 20,000 and 25,000	202
Total tax assessed at compounded rates	69,829
Hotel keepers with a total turnover between Rs. 35,000 and 1 lakh	57 numbers
Total tax assessed to compounded rates from them	68,190

REVENUE ADMINISTRATION

11

Analysis of Revenue under General Sales Tax including surcharge during 1974-75 in Rs.

	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Year</i>	<i>Sales tax</i>	<i>Surcharge</i>	<i>Registration fee including branch fee</i>	<i>Permit fee</i>	<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<i>Total</i>
1974-75	4,56,70,320	18,63,122	82,710	280	4,02,374	4,80,18,806

Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance under General Sales Tax 1974-75

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Remission</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1974-75	9,41,48,360	4,61,55,684	16,47,662	4,63,45,014

Demand, Collection, Remission and Balance under surcharge of General Sales Tax for 1974-75

<i>Year</i>	<i>Demand</i>	<i>Collection</i>	<i>Remission</i>	<i>Balance</i>
1974-75	45,36,804	18,63,122	79,698	25,93,986

Receipts under General Sales Tax 1974-75

Central Sales tax collected	Rs.	67,42,220
Penalty realised	Rs.	1,822
Miscellaneous receipts	Rs.	6,606
Total	Rs.	67,50,648

Demand, Collection, remission and balance under sales Tax during 1974-75

Demand	Rs.	10,78,54,781
Collection	Rs.	5,47,69,454
Remission	Rs.	18,25,666
Balance	Rs.	5,12,59,661

4. *Statistics of Excise*

Below is given a taluk-wise position of liquor shops, rentals obtained in auction, details of trees tapped and tree tax collected and licence fee on foreign liquor in Quilon district in 1965-66 and 1973-74.

Liquor Shops

Sl. No.	Name of taluk	No. of Toddy shops		No. of Arrack shops		No. of foreign liquor shops including wholesale shops	
		1965-66	1973-74	1965-66	1973-74	1965-66	1973-74
1.	Quilon	35	36	17	25	4	5
2.	Karunagappally	22	23	4	4	..	..
3.	Pathanamthitta	19	19	9	10	2	2
4.	Kunnathur	20	20	10	9	1	2
5.	Kottarakkara	..	32	..	12	..	1
6.	Pathanapuram	..	19	..	11	..	1
	District	96	149	40	71	7	10
	State	..	2,332	..	983	..	36

**Rentals obtained in auction sale of Abkari Shops
(In Rupees)**

Sl. No.	Name of Taluk	Toddy shop		Arrack shop	
		1970-71	1973-74	1970-71	1973-74
1.	Quilon	16,46,000	9,85,100	14,71,400	10,00,100
2.	Kottarakkara	5,79,830	4,50,500	3,07,010	3,13,330
3.	Pathanapuram	4,28,000	2,57,200	3,80,050	3,60,500
4.	Pathanamthitta	5,29,800	2,87,810	6,20,000	3,24,600
5.	Karunagappally	6,31,800	4,70,800	1,55,600	1,72,000
6.	Kunnathur	5,06,600	2,79,100	3,54,800	3,01,000
	District	43,22,030	32,34,400	32,88,860	24,71,700
	State	3,93,60,317	..	2,76,46,124	..

Statement showing the total demand, collection, remission and balance of Abkari revenue including arrears for the year 1973-74.

Demand	Rs. 1,00,21,234.63
Collection	Rs. 19,28,895.82
Remission	Rs. Nil
Balance	Rs. 20,92,338.81

5. Registration

A table showing the number of sub-registry offices and documents registered in Quilon district for the years 1965-66, 1969-70 and 1974-75 is given below:

Registration			
Category	Years		
	1965-66	1969-70	1974-75
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Number of sub-registry offices	24	28	28
2. Number of Documents presented for registration	140,940	119,343	204,897
Nature of documents presented			
3. Mortgages	46,626	31,556	80,269
4. Sale deeds	38,429	40,571	60,308
5. Wills	397	318	654
6. Money Bonds	1,425	3,542	3,378
7. Other Classes	54,063	42,618	60,288
8. Number of documents registered	140,238	119,303	204,151
9. Value of documents registered (Rs.)	1,353.37	2,217.04	24,96,80,20

6. Income tax collection

Statement showing the analysis of revenue realised under agricultural income tax during 1974-75

Agricultural income tax 1974-75

Demand	Rs. 32,73,626
Collection	Rs. 7,12,838
Remission	Rs. 4,81,418
Balance	Rs. 20,79,370

Statement showing the analysis of revenue realised under agricultural income tax during 1974-75

Agricultural income tax	Rs.	6,25,572
Agricultural super tax	Rs.	65,847
Surcharge	Rs.	20,994
Penalty	Rs.	425
Total	Rs.	7,12,838

7. *Entertainment, motor vehicle and other local taxes*

Taxes collected by the Quilon and Punalur Municipalities for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76.

Description of taxes	Quilon		Punalur	
	1964-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Property tax	1,30,143	1,63,615	3,06,264	3,79,976
2. Profession tax	2,06,527	4,19,458	48,313	72,126
3. Advertisement tax	29,303	32,612	3,994	4,761
4. Entertainment tax	6,61,689	9,00,051	71,207	96,965
5. Show tax	11,165	11,493	6,175	1,152
6. Tax on animals and vehicles	5,565	8,452	1,552	2,167
7. Market	1,11,030	1,13,274	71,259	71,259
8. Slaughter house	17,500	16,900	2,610	2,005
9. Bus stand	21,887	20,150	12,916	12,952
10. Cart stand	11,808	12,000	Nil	Nil
11. Cattle pound	496	325	171	901

Taxes collected by the Panchayat in Quilon district for the year 1975-76 are given below:

1. House tax	Rs. 16,89,826.11
2. Service tax	Rs. 1,32,225.27
3. Profession tax	Rs. 12,03,509.39
4. Vehicle tax	Rs. 1,40,934
5. Entertainment tax	Rs. 6,23,295
6. Additional tax on entertainment tax	Rs. 3,13,12,831.57
7. Show tax	Rs. 61,074.75
8. Surcharge on show tax	Rs. 9,802.04
9. Income from markets	Rs. 10,54,484.99
10. Land cess	Rs. 8,73,705.25
11. Licence fees	Rs. 2,58,769.35
12. Duty on transfer of property	
(a) under 75 percent	Rs. 38,32,518.12
(b) under 25 per cent	Rs. 11,64,002.74
13. Contributions	Rs. 208,797.81
14. Deposits	Rs. 5,27,098.46
15. Miscellaneous	Rs. 14,88,786.13
Total	Rs. 1,35,45,661.78

8. *Distribution of land to the landless.*

A number of agrarian reforms have been under way in Kerala, the foremost of these being the Kerala Land Reforms Act (1963). These reforms aiming at the abolition of feudal landlordism as well as intermediary interests on land and the evolution of a strong basis for peasant proprietary rights are expected to ensure the maximum utilisation of both land and manpower resources. The results would tend to widen dispersion of ownership of land among the actual cultivators leading to accelerated growth of rural economy, increased employment opportunities and assured social justice to all.

The K. L. R. Act (1963) as amended subsequently from time to time enables all tenants to become owners of tenancy lands. It also provides for giving option to the hutment dwellers to purchase their homesteads with the lands appurtenant thereto. Above all it stipulates taking over and distributing lands in excess of ceiling areas. The Act came into full force from the beginning of 1970.

The progress of the implementation of the K. L. R. Act has been commendable. The provisions relating to the tenancy reforms and purchase of Kudikidappu rights have almost been implemented in full. What remains to be done about the Act mostly pertains to the ceiling provision and payment of compensation to the landlords. However, the beneficiaries of surplus lands, who belong to the lot of rural poor need considerable supporting programmes for the integrated development of their land including housing.

The right, title and interest of land owners and intermediaries in respect of tenanted lands stand vested in Government with effect from 1-1-1970. Government have taken upon themselves the liability to pay compensation to the landlords and intermediaries for the vesting of their rights in Government. The tenants get the full benefit of ownership even from the very day of the investing. The tenants are bound to accept the assignment and pay to Government the purchase price.

In the district the land ordered for surrender upto March 31, 1976 was 2319 hectares and the extent of land distributed upto March 31, 1976 was 367 hectares.

CHAPTER XII

LAW, ORDER AND JUSTICE

1. According to 1977 estimate, there were 25 police stations and 18 police outposts in Quilon district to supervise the law and order situation.

Strength of police force.

2. Below is given the table showing the categorywise strength of police officers including district armed forces in the district in 1977.

Strength of police force by categories

Sl. No.	Category	1977
1.	S.P./C.P./C.M.T.	1
2.	A.S.P./Dy. S.P.	4
3.	Inspectors	10
4.	Sub Inspectors	48
5.	Assistant Inspectors	18
6.	Head Constables	183
7.	Constables	905
	Total	1,169
	Proportion of police to the area:	1:2:19
	Proportion of police to the population:	1:1:322.3
	Proportion of cognizable crimes to the Population:	1:0:49

The armaments of the police force of the district are (1) Sten guns or tommy guns—32; (2) Rifles—666; (3) Smooth bores—537; (4) Revolvers—44 and light pistols—28.

Jails.

3. There are only three Central Prisons in Kerala situated at Cannanore, Trichur and Trivandrum. But there are Sub Jails and prison cells attached to police stations. The total number of Sub Jails in the Quilon district is three. These are situated in Quilon, Pathanamthitta and Kottarakkara. The number of convicts and under-trials in the district as on 31-7-1978 is 186. They are distributed in the three Sub Jails the details of which are given below:

Sub Jails, Quilon		
Under trials	78	males 4 females
Convicts	25	„ ..
Sub Jail, Kottarakkara		
Under trials	35	„ ..
Convicts	2	„ 7 females
Sub Jail, Pathanamthitta		
Under trials	33	„ ..
Convicts	2	„ ..

4. The table below shows the incidence of crime in the district during the years 1970 and 1977.

Sl. No.	Descriptions of crimes	1970	1977
1.	Rioting	280	495
2.	Offence relating to coins		
3.	Offence relating to currency and Bank notes	3	13
4.	Murder	35	41
5.	Culpable homicide not amounting to murder	..	..
6.	Administering of stupifying drugs	..	..
7.	Kidnapping and abductions	6	11
8.	Dacoity	3	..
9.	Robbery	14	8
10.	House breaking & thefts	276	311
11.	Cheating	17	41
12.	Breach of trust	39	27
13.	Burglary	371	301
14.	Rape	..	2
	Total	2,881	1,240

Total number of true cognizable offences—1977

1.	True cognizable offences under I. P. C.	2,327
2.	Property offences	694
3.	Murder including murder for gain	41
4.	Theft	281
	Total	3,343

During 1975-76 there were 68 inmates in the Balamandir at Quilon. There is also a remand home at Quilon in which there are only 3 inmates.

The following is a statement showing the value of property, stolen and recovered during the year 1973, 1974, 1975.

	1973	1974	1975
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Cost of the property lost	7,91,050.86	8,63,389.25	12,34,504.94
Cost of the property recovered	2,70,317.21	1,66,292.78	2,37,369.83
Percentage of recovery	34.17	19.26	19.23

No crime under juvenile delinquency was committed in the district in the years 1975 and 1977. Only a single case of minor offence against property was reported in 1974.

The number of true cognizable cases charged under I.P.C. in the years 1973, 1974 and 1975 is given below for a comparative study of the incidence of true cognizable cases in the district.

<i>Nature of Crime</i>	<i>1973</i>	<i>1974</i>	<i>1975</i>	<i>1977</i>
Murder including murder for gain	44	55	1	..
Dacoity	3	2	..	..
Robbery	14	4	3	..
House breaking and theft	156	103	356	..
Cattle theft	..	1	8	..
Cost of property lost	..	..	..	1805568.77
Cost of property recovered	..	..	..	244005.43

5. *Civil and criminal courts.*

According to the latest statistics there are 14 civil courts and 12 criminal courts in the district. In all the number of suits filed, disposed of and pending at the end of 1977 is given below:

No. of suits filed	4,256
Disposed of	4,560
Pending	3,456

The value of the suits filed in all these courts is estimated to be Rs. 1,25,82,068.60.



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XIV

LOCAL SELF GOVERNMENT

1. *Municipalities.*

There are only two municipalities in the district Quilon and Punalur. Punalur was declared a municipal town only in 1972. The income of these municipalities from various sources for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 is given below:

Tax Revenue Collection

Item of tax	Municipalities			
	Quilon		Punalur	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Property tax	10,23,087	14,61,823	3,06,264	3,73,976
2. Professional tax	2,06,527	4,19,458	48,313	72,126
3. Advertisement tax	29,303	32,612	3,994	4,761
4. Entertainment tax	6,61,689	9,00,051	71,207	96,965
5. Show tax	11,165	11,493	5,496	6,175
6. Tax on Animals & Vehicles	5,565	8,452	1,552	2,167
7. Market	1,11,030	1,13,274	71,259	71,259
8. Slaughter house	17,500	16,900	2,610	2,005
9. Bus Stand	21,887	20,150	12,916	12,952
10. Cart Stand	11,808	12,000	..	..
11. Cattle Stand	495	325	171	301

The Kerala Urban Development Finance Corporation constituted in the year 1969 continued to secure loans and advances to urban local bodies for their development schemes. All the Municipalities and the Guruvayur Township Committee are the shareholders of the Corporation. The Corporation continued its efforts during the year by making available loans to the Urban Local Bodies for execution of mostly remunerative schemes. This has not only improved the revenue resources of the local bodies but also helped the overall development of the local areas.

The municipalities provide various civil amenities to the people and they constitute the various expenditure pattern of these local bodies.

Undertaking of public works, providing street lights and public health facilities are some of the major activities of the municipalities. The expenditure incurred by Quilon and Punalur municipalities on public works and public health in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 is given below:

Expenditure of Municipalities

Municipality	Expenditure (in lakhs)			
	Public Works		Public Health	
	1974-75	1975-76	1974-75	1975-76
Quilon	10.52	7.98	9.90	15.47
Punalur	3.35	4.03	0.88	1.18

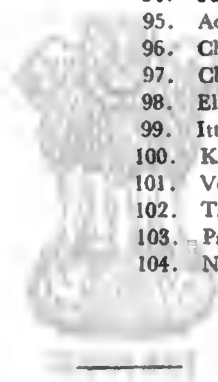
2. At present there are no Zilla Parishats in Kerala State. However a bill to establish district based local bodies is under consideration in the Kerala Assembly.

3. *Panchayats.*

At present there are 104 Panchayats in the district. The list of these panchayats are given below:

- | | |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| 1. Alappad | 24. Ranni-Perunad |
| 2. Karunagapally | 25. Seethathodu |
| 3. Mynagappally | 26. Vadasserikkara |
| 4. Thazhava | 27. Vechuchira |
| 5. Thodiyur | 28. Chennerkara |
| 6. Chavara | 29. Cherukole |
| 7. Panmana | 30. Planthur |
| 8. Thevalakkara | 31. Kozhencherry |
| 9. Thekkumbhagom | 32. Mallapuzhassery |
| 10. Adichanallur | 33. Naranganam |
| 11. Chathannur | 34. Omallur |
| 12. Kalluvathukkal | 35. Aruvappalam |
| 13. Nedumpana | 36. Konni |
| 14. Paravoor | 37. Malayalapuzha |
| 15. Poothakkulam | 38. Mylapra |
| 16. Pattazhy | 39. Pramadam |
| 17. Piravantur | 40. Vallicode |
| 18. Thalavur | 41. Kadampanad |
| 19. Vilakudy | 42. Kunnathur |
| 20. Chittar | 43. Pallickal |
| 21. Ranni | 44. Poruvazhy |
| 22. Ranni-Angadi | 45. Sasthamcotta |
| 23. Ranni-Pazhavangadi | 46. Sooranad North |

- | | |
|----------------------|---------------------------|
| 47. Sooranad South | 76. Anchal |
| 48. West Kallada | 77. Ariencavu |
| 49. Oachira | 78. Edamulackal |
| 50. Clappana | 79. Karavalur |
| 51. Kulasekharapuram | 80. Kulathupuzha |
| 52. Krishnapuram | 81. Thenmala |
| 53. Devikulangara | 82. Yeroor |
| 54. Kottarakara | 83. Eravipuram |
| 55. Kulakkada | 84. Mayyanad |
| 56. Melila | 85. Trikkovilavattom |
| 57. Mylom | 86. Vadakkevila |
| 58. Pavithreswaram | 87. Kottamkara |
| 59. Ummannur | 88. Kundara |
| 60. Vettikkavala | 89. Erath |
| 61. Ezhukone | 90. Enadimangalam |
| 62. Karecpa | 91. Ezhamkulam |
| 63. Neduvathur | 92. Kalanjoor |
| 64. Pooyappally | 93. Kodumon |
| 65. Veliyam | 94. Pathanapuram |
| 66. Kilikollur | 95. Adoor |
| 67. Sakthikulangara | 96. Chadayamangalam |
| 68. Trikkadavur | 97. Chithara |
| 69. Trikkaruva | 98. Elamad |
| 70. East Kallada | 99. Ittiva |
| 71. Munroc Island | 100. Kadakkal |
| 72. Perayam | 101. Vellinallur |
| 73. Perinad | 102. Thannithode |
| 74. Pathanamthitta | 103. Pattazhi Vadakkekara |
| 75. Alayamon | 104. Nilamel |





सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XV

EDUCATION AND CULTURE

1. Literacy.

Kerala ranks first in India with regard to literacy rate which according to 1971 census is 60.42%. Quilon district which has 64.97% literacy ranks fourth in point of literacy rate among the districts of Kerala. The following table gives the taluk-wise literacy rate of the rural and urban population males and females.

Literacy by Taluks

<i>District/Taluk</i>	<i>Total</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>	
	1961	1971	1961	1971	1961	1971
Quilon district	50.49	64.97	57.76	70.10	43.18	59.84
Karunagappally taluk	49.26	62.46	57.82	68.71	40.65	56.20
Kunnathur „	45.68	64.58	52.41	69.27	38.97	59.91
Pathanamthitta „	58.36	72.72	63.31	75.47	53.36	69.97
Pathanapuram „	44.30	62.61	51.13	67.73	37.38	57.46
Kottarakkara „	47.59	63.30	55.52	68.98	39.66	57.66
Quilon „	53.05	63.97	61.16	69.79	44.92	58.16

2. There has been steady growth of educational institutions in the district as a part of the development that took place in the State as a whole. Probably Kerala is the only state in India which incurs very high proportion of its expenditure on education. The tables given below showing the number of schools and the number of scholars entered in each section will show the state of general education in the district.

No. of Schools for general education 1974-75 & 1975-76

	1973-74	1974-75	1975-76
L.P.Schools	702	701	702
U.P. Schools	264	266	265
High Schools	175	186	189

Below is given a table showing the number of scholars entered into each section of study in the district for three academic years from 1973-74 to 1975-76.

Number of Schools for General Education 1973-74 to 1975-76

Year	No. of Schools		
	L. P. Section	U. P. Section	H. S. Section
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1973-74	3,27,349	1,90,952	1,20,702
1974-75	3,14,979	19,81,978	1,29,268
1975-76	2,93,645	2,19,003	1,27,054

3. The table given below gives the number of Arts and Science Colleges by their type of management for three academic years from 1973-74 to 1975-76.

No. of Art and Science Colleges

Year	Colleges		
	Government	Private	Total
1973-74	..	12	12
1974-75	..	12	12
1975-76	..	12	12

Hereunder is given a table showing the faculty-wise number of scholars of Arts and Science Colleges for three years from 1973-74 to 1975-76.

No. of scholars in Arts and Science Colleges

Course	1973-74			Faculty 1974-75			1975-76		
	Arts	Science	Comm- erce	Arts	Science	Comm- erce	Arts	Science	Comm- erce
Pre-Degree	3376	6523	1047	3507	6820	1053	4570	7889	965
Degree	1094	3990	700	3523	3817	669	3190	3810	690
Post-Graduate	704	319	82	296	258	69	297	261	64

4. As regards to professional and technical education, there are only two teacher's training colleges and one Engineering College in Quilon district at present. In the year 1975-76 there were 200 students in these training colleges while there were 500 students in the single engineering college. The engineering college coaches students in all the three branches of engineering viz., civil, mechanical and electrical.

There is one polytechnic in the district which gives Diploma in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. The number of student admitted in these three courses for the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 is given below:

No. of enrolment by branches

<i>Branch</i>	<i>Enrolment</i>	
	1974-75	1975-76
Civil	101	132
Mechanical	92	116
Electrical	117	182

5&6. There are no school for the cultivation of fine arts or for the education of the handicapped in this district.

7. The Library movement is one which gets very serious attention from the government and in this regard Kerala is in the forefront when compared to many other States in India. Quilon district also is in the forefront with regard to the organisation and maintenance of libraries and reading rooms. Below is given a table showing the taluk-wise number of libraries and reading rooms, the enrolment of members and the number of books they posses.

Libraries and Reading Rooms

<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Libraries</i>	<i>Members</i>	<i>Books</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Quilon	113	20,838	201,527
2. Kottarakkara	112	20,047	194,023
3. Pathanapuram	63	11,178	107,620
4. Kunnathur	63	17,417	153,765
5. Karunagappally	39	18,219	43,528
6. Pathanamthitta	87	15,912	156,030
District:	477	103,611	856,493
State:	3,269	636,087	6,758,223



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER-XVI

MEDICAL AND PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

During the past few years the State in general has made remarkable progress in public health facilities. The expectation of life at birth continued to be the highest while the death rate of 8 per thousand reached during 1976-77 is the lowest in Kerala when compared to the other parts of the country.

1. *Vital Statistics of births and deaths.*

Below is given the number of registered live births, deaths and still births in the year 1975-76 in the district.

	<i>Urban</i>	<i>Rural</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of births registered	5,502	45,572	51,074
Number of deaths registered	970	304	1,274

According to a 1975 calculation, Quilon district returned a birth-rate of 22.07 per thousand population. The death rate for this period was 7.21 per thousand population while the still birth rate showed a rate of 17.39 per thousand population.

The bureau of economics and statistics have undertaken the sample registration survey with an objective of getting reliable information on vital rates and population during intercensal years on the guide lines issued by the Registrar General of India. The following is the findings of the survey undertaken in the rural areas of the district.

1. Birth rate for thousand population	..	22.07
2. Death rate per thousand population	..	7.21
3. Still birth rate per thousand births	..	17.39
4. Infant mortality rate per thousand live births	..	36.52

2. *Infant mortality.*

The infant mortality rate in Quilon district in the year 1975 was 36.52 per thousand population.

3. Mortality due to various diseases.

Below is given a table showing the number of deaths by various causes in Quilon district in the years 1969 and 1976.

Causes	No. of death			
	1969	1969	1975	
	District	State	District	
			Attack	Death
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Cholera/Gastro enteritis	Nil	16	1,170	101
Small-pox	Nil	10	1	1
Plague	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dysentery & Diarrhoea	136	1,034		
Respiratory Diseases	226	2,952		
Fevers	7	6,039		
All other causes	8,266	68,784		
Accidents and Injuries	143	1,402		
Total:	8,778	80,237		

The year 1975 marked high incidence of Cholera/Gastro enteritis in the State. This particular phenomenon was seen in Quilon district also and the district is one of the few from where such diseases were reported in high rates.

4. Medical facilities.

In the year 1974-75 Quilon district had 90 medical institutions of all kinds. Among them, 11 were hospitals, 20 P.H. centres, 4 T.B. centres and clinics. The number of beds in each of them are given below:

Hospitals	1,307
P.H. Centres	224
Dispensaries	120
T.B. Centres & Clinics	86
Total	1,737

The number of medical institutions and beds in Quilon district on March 31, 1977 is furnished below:

Type of institution	No. of institutions	No. of beds
1. Hospitals	12	1,435
2. P.H. Centres	20	206
3. Dispensaries	55	120
4. T.B. Centres & Clinics	4	86
5. Grant-in-aid institutions	1	120
Total:	92	1,967

Kerala in fact was very famous in Ayurveda treatment from time immemorial. However from the beginning of this century, the Ayurveda ways of treatment got a set back due to the spreading of western ways of treatment and medicine. However the people and so the government now-a-days are turning more and more to Ayurveda. In the year 1975-76, there were four Ayurveda hospitals and 34 Ayurveda dispensaries in Quilon district. Moreover there were 56 grant-in-aid institutions in the same year functioning in this district. As on March 31, 1977 the number of Ayurvedic hospitals were 5 with a bed strength of 80 and 35 dispensaries. In 1977, though there was no homoeopathic hospital, there were 11 homoeopathic dispensaries in this district.

The number of beds in the Ayurveda hospital comes to 80 in the year 1976-77 while no bed was provided in any of the homoeopathic dispensaries. Below is given a table showing the number of patients treated in Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries for the years 1973 and 1974.

Patients treated in hospitals and dispensaries

	<i>No. of in-patients treated</i>		<i>No. of out-patients treated</i>	
	1973	1974	1973	1974
Hospitals	96,219	120,286	1,005,482	1,013,486
Dispensaries	6,135	5,903	919,884	939,602

As was pointed out earlier there are no homoeopathic hospitals in the district. In the homoeopathic dispensaries 142, 178 and 170, 607 patients were treated as out-patients in the years 1974-75 and 1975-76 respectively.

5. *Sanitation and Family Planning.*

With regard to the public health programme, sanitation and supply of drinking water was one of the main concern of the Health Services Department. The water analysis division of the government Analysts' Laboratory was concerned mainly with the regular control of the quality of water supplied from the protected water supply schemes in the State. Samples of water were collected periodically from the various points in the sources, treatment systems and distribution systems of the urban and rural water supplies and were analysed in the laboratory. The rural water supply scheme also got considerable impetus in recent years. It has been estimated that 50 percent of the total rural area has been covered by protected water supply by 1976-77.

In the year 1975-76 there was two towns in the district. But only Quilon, has protected water supply. By 1976-77 the number rose to two. With regard to the rural water works scheme, in the year 1975-76 there were 41 schemes in operation and four of them were completed by 1976-77. Of late the Life Insurance Corporation of India is giving liberal credit for the water supply scheme in every part

of the state. In the year 1975-76 there were 10 schemes in operation in this district with assistance from the L.I.C. In the year 1976-77 10.47 lakhs of rupees were spent for urban water supply scheme and 9.04 lakh were spent for rural schemes.

Kerala was in the fore-front of Family Planning Programme. As a result of the intensive effort made to limit the size of the family from the IV Five Year Plan period onwards most of the family welfare programme launched during 1976-77 have made substantial progress. Below is given a table showing the achievement under Family Planning Programme for the year 1975-76 and 1976-77, in Quilon district.

Achievements made under Family Planning Programme

<i>Method used</i>	<i>Year</i>	
	1975-76	1976-77
Vasectomy	9,046	12,602
P.P.S	7,329	12,114
I.U.C.D.	3,810	2,438
Induced abortion	1,562	1,765

Below is given a list of Public Health Centres, Government Hospitals, and District Hospitals in Quilon district where Family Planning Programmes are seriously undertaken.

1. P. H. Centre, Anchal
2. " Chavara
3. " Elanthoor
4. " Enadimangalam
5. " Kundara
6. " Kalankode
7. " Konni
8. " Kulakkada
9. " Mayyanad
10. " Mynagappally
11. " Nedumancavu
12. " Oachira
13. " Pathanapuram
14. " Ranni
15. " Sooranad
16. " Thekkumbhagom
17. " Trikkadavoor
18. " Velinallur
19. Urban Centre, Victoria Hospital
20. do. Municipality
21. Female Sterilisation Ward, Victoria Hospital
22. District Hospital, Quilon.
23. Government Hospital, Punalur
24. Do. Kottarakkara
25. Do. Karunagappally

26. Government Hospital, Kozhencherry
27. Do. Adoor
28. Do. Pathanamthitta
29. Rama Rao Hospital, Nedumgolam
30. I.N.M.C.H. Neendakara
31. E.S.I. Asramam
32. Government Dispensary, Pattazhi
33. District Family Planning Bureau, Quilon
34. Contraceptive Distribution Centre
35. Quilon Ladies Club, Kottiyam
36. S.N. Medical Mission, Quilon
37. George Memorial Hospital, Pathanapuram
38. L.M.S.B.B. Hospital, Kundara
39. Christian Medical Centre, Pathanamthitta
40. Thomas Mission Hospital, Kozhencherry
41. Maratheodozins Medical Mission Hospital, Sasthamcottah

6. *Malaria, Filaria and Small-pox eradication programme.*

As was pointed out earlier, Quilon district from the year 1973 onwards is free from Small-pox. The Malaria Eradication Programme is seriously at work in this district also. The statistics regarding Malaria and Filaria are not available to hand at present.

7. The statistics of triple immunisation, immunisation of expected mothers against tetanus, prophylaxis against nutritial anaemia and prophylaxis against blindness under the maternity and child health programme for the year 1975 is given below:

Programme	Number of beneficiaries	Target	Percentage
1. Triple immunisation	6,490	25,000	26
2. Immunisation against diphtheria and tetanus	1,250	Nil	..
3. Immunisation of expected mothers against tetanus	5,994	13,000	45.9
4. Prophylaxis against nutritional anaemia (women)	98,690	15,000	658
5. Do. children	64,789	15,000	43.9
6. Prophylaxis against blindness	68,724	75,000	91.6



सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XVII

OTHER SOCIAL SERVICES

The following are the measures taken by the Government of Kerala through legislation for the amelioration of the social and labour conditions of Kerala which are equally applicable to Quilon district also.

1. The Kerala Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
2. The Travancore-Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
3. The Public Works (Extension of Limitation) Kerala (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
4. The Sree Pandaravaka Lands (Vesting and Enfranchisement) (Amendment) Bill, 1975.
5. The Stay of Recovery of Arrears of Jenmikaram Bill, 1975.
6. The Jenmikaram Payment (Abolition) Amendment Bill, 1975.
7. The Kerala Cattle Trespass (Amendment) Bill, 1971.
8. The Kerala Cinemas Regulation (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
9. The Kerala Places of Public Resort (Amendment) Bill, 1974.
10. The Kerala Cashew Factories (Acquisition) Ordinance, 1974.
11. The Kerala Building Tax Ordinance, 1974.
12. The Kerala Forest (Amendment) Ordinance, 1974.
13. The Kerala Scheduled Tribes (Restriction on Transfer of Lands and Restoration of Alienated Lands) Bill, 1975.
14. The Kerala Labour Welfare Fund Bill, 1975.
15. The Bonded Labour System (Abolition Bill), 1975.

Industrial Enactments

Altogether 22 Labour Enactments came into force during the year 1974-75. Among these, 22 were Central legislations and 4 State legislations. The names of the Acts now in force are given below:—

1. The Beedi and Cigar Workers (Conditions of Employment) Act, 1968.
2. Employment of Children Act, 1938.
3. The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act, 1946.
4. Industrial Disputes Act, 1947.
5. The Trade Unions Act, 1926.
6. The Minimum Wages Act, 1938.
7. The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961.
8. The Motor Transport Workers Act, 1961.
9. The Payment of Wages Act, 1936.
10. The Plantation Labour Act, 1936.
11. The Payment of Bonus Act, 1956.
12. The Workmen's Compensation Act, 1923.
13. The Kerala Industrial Employees Payment of Gratuity Act, 1970.
14. The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.
15. The Working Journalists (Conditions of Services and Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1955.
16. The Working Journalists (Fixation of Rates of Wages) Act, 1958.

17. The Contract Labour (Regulation and Abolition) Act, 1970.
18. The Kerala Industrial Establishments (National and Festival Holidays) Act, 1958
19. The Kerala Shops and Commercial Establishments Act, 1973.
20. The Kerala Payment of Subsistence Allowance Act, 1973.
21. The Kerala Motor Transport Workers Payment of Fair Wages Act, 1971
22. The Kerala Agricultural Workers Act, 1974.
23. The Kerala Grandhasala Sangham (Taking Over the Management) Ordinance, 1977.
24. Calicut University (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977.
25. Prisons Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1976.
26. The Kerala Panchayats (3rd Amendment) Act, 1976.
27. The Kerala Municipal Corporation (4th Amendment) Act, 1976.
28. The Kerala Children (Amendment) Act, 1976.
29. The Kerala University (Amendment) Act, 1976.
30. The Kerala Plantation Tax (Amendment) Act, 1976.
31. The Kerala Municipal Councils (Extension of Term of Office of Councillors) Act, 1976.
32. The Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Second Amendment) Act 38 of 1976
33. The Kerala Court Fees and Suits Valuation (Second Amendment) Act 39 of 1976.
34. Trivandrum Municipal Corporation (Dissolution) Ordinance, 1977.
35. The Irrigation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 1977.
36. The University Laws (Amendment) Act, 1977.
37. The Kerala Restriction on Cutting and Destruction of Valuable Trees Act, 1974.
38. The Valiyamma Thampuram Kovilakon Estate and Palace Fund Partition and the Kerala Joint Hindu Family System (Abolition) Amendment Ordinance, 1978.
39. The Kerala Municipal Corporation (Amendment) Act, 1978.
40. The Calicut Municipal Corporation (Extension of Time for Reconstitution) Amendment Act, 1978.
41. The Kerala Debt Relief Act, 1977.
42. Cochin Port Employees Regulation, 1979.
43. The Kerala Legal Aid and Advice to the Poor and Conduct of Their Cases Act, 1976.
44. The Prohibition (Amendment) Act, 1978.
45. The Kerala Provident Fund (Amendment) Act, 1978.
46. The Kerala Private Forests (Vesting and Assignment) Amendment Ordinance, 1978.
47. The Salaries and Allowances of Ministers (Amendment) Act, 1977.
48. The Kerala Tax on Employment (Amendment) Act, 1977.

Prohibition

Until 1967 when prohibition was in force in many parts of the State, Quilon was a wet area. But in 1967 prohibition was totally lifted in the State. A number of offences under the Excise Laws are committed every year. Some of the statistics relating to the offences, cases charged, fines or forfeitures etc., are given below for the year 1973-74.

	Rs.
Fines and forfeitures	1,36,000
Sale proceeds of confiscated articles	2,137
Other items	3,44,004
Total	4,82,141

<i>Nature of offences</i>	<i>No. of cases</i>
1. Illicit distillation	128
2. Possession of illicit liquors	921
3. Illicit sale of liquors	115
4. Illicit manufacture of toddy	46
5. Illicit transport	274
6. Unlicensed sale	8
7. Possession of implements for the manufacture of illicit toddy	38
8. Illicit cultivation of Ganja	9
9. Other offences	157

Cases disposed and pending

1. Pending at the beginning of the year	381
2. Total number of case pending and reported	898
3. Convicted	892
4. Acquitted	89
5. Pending at the end of the year	370
6. Percentage of conviction	50
7. Cases released	8
8. Cases pending investigation at the end of the year	151

Aid to Scheduled Castes and Tribes

Kerala is in the forefront where the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes is taken up seriously. The Department of Harijan Welfare, Government of Kerala and the Kerala State Harijan Development Corporation are the two bodies which supervise the work of harijan welfare.

The Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students are eligible for all kinds of concessions for education in Kerala. They get full fee concession in all stages of education for two years in each class irrespective of the income of their parents.

The educational concessions to pre-matric including T. T. C. during 1973-74 given to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students in Quilon district are given below:—

<i>State of education</i>	<i>No. of students</i>		<i>Expenditure incurred (Rs.)</i>	
	<i>S. C.</i>	<i>S. T.</i>	<i>S. C.</i>	<i>S. T.</i>
Pre-matric including T. T. C.	1,00,197	464	11,86,222	47,720
Vocational courses	290	..	1,28,056	..

There are 4 nursery schools in this district working mainly for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. They are at Kadambanad, Kulakada, Panayam and Achencoil. Apart from

that there are also four Government residential schools functioning here. They are at Perunad, Achencoil, Urakunnu and Punalur. The details of these schools are given below:

<i>Name of school</i>	<i>Taluk</i>	<i>Date of starting</i>	<i>No. of pupils in class</i>
1. G. R. B. School, Perunad	Pathanamthitta	4-12-1964	30
2. " Achencoil	Pathanapuram	17-10-1962	26
3. " Urakunnu	"	"	30
4. " Punalur	"	"	30

There is one welfare hostel functioning at Punalur which is mainly meant for the admission of girls of Scheduled Castes and Tribes. In 1974 there are 28 girls in this hostel who belonged to the Scheduled Castes.

There are two Cosmopolitan hostels in Quilon district, one at Sasthamcotta and another at Punalur. The details of them as on 31st March 1974 are given below:

<i>Name of hostel</i>	<i>No. of students (community-wise)</i>	
1. Cosmopolitan hostel for boys, Sasthamcotta	Pulaya	16
	Paraya	4
	Thandan	3
	Total	23
2. Cosmopolitan hostel for girls, Quilon	Pulaya	9
	Thandan	1
	Kurava	1
	Parayas	2
	Total	13

There are two craft centre for Scheduled Tribes functioning in Quilon district at Chittar and Kadimanchira in Pathanamthitta taluk which trains people in weaving. In 1974, 17 persons were getting trained in these two centres.

Charitable Trusts

The following are the charitable trusts instituted in Quilon district.

1. Sri Mulam Shashtiabdapurthi Memorial Dharmalayam Endowment, Chavara.
2. S. M. S. Smaraka Dharmalayam (Branch), Chavara.
3. Vanchi Poor Fund (Branch), Kunnathur.
4. Vanchi Poor Fund (Branch), Karunagappally.
5. Dr. G. K. Pillai Memorial Endowment, Pathanamthitta.

6. Sakharam Rao, Nedungoland Prize, Chathannur.
7. Papa Scholarship Fund, Kottarakara.
8. Rao Saheb T. Padmanabha Rao Reading Room and Library Maintenance Fund, Quilon.
9. George Medal Fund, Quilon.
10. Rao Saheb Udarasiromani T. Padmanabha Rao Memorial Reading Room and Library, Nedungolam Fund, Quilon.
11. Velayudha Panikkar Memorial Prize Endowment, Kottarakkara.
12. Kumbalathu Narayani Amma and Kunmbalath Kunju Nangeli Amma Memorial Prize Fund, Panmana.
13. Shri N. Krishnan Unnithan Memorial Scholarship Fund, Chavara.
14. Shri K. G. Sudhakaran Memorial Prize Fund, Paravoor.
15. Shri P. Gopalan Memorial Scholarship Fund, Anchal.





सत्यमेव जयते

CHAPTER XVIII

PUBLIC LIFE AND VOLUNTARY SOCIAL SERVICE ORGANISATIONS

1. *Statistic of constituencies*

The number of Assembly and Parliament constituencies in Quilon district and the number of voters in each constituency in relation to the general election conducted in 1977 is given below:

<i>Name of constituency</i>	<i>No. of voters</i>	<i>No. of Panchayats</i>	<i>Taluks</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1. Ranni	74,532	9	Pathanamthitta
2. Pathanamthitta	82,812	10	do.
3. Konni	76,434	6	Pathanamthitta and Kunnathur
4. Pathanapuram	77,979	7	Pathanapuram
5. Punalur	82,170	6	do. (Punalur Town)
6. Chadayamangalam	69,540	5	Kottarakkara
7. Kottarakkara	72,446	6	do.
8. Neduvathur (S. C.)	75,539	7	do.
9. Adoor	71,546	6	Kunnathur
10. Kunnathur	87,416	11	Karunagappally and Kunnathur
11. Karunagappally	80,296	5	Karunagappally
12. Chavara	76,600	5	Karunagappally and Quilon
13. Kundara	74,875	6	Quilon
14. Quilon	86,018	1	Quilon (Quilon Municipality)
15. Eravipuram	91,442	5	do.
16. Chathannur	86,095	6	do.

There are only two Parliamentary constituencies in Quilon district—Adoor and Quilon. Adoor which is a reserved constituency has got a total number of 525,654 electorates while the total electorate of Quilon is 582,742.

2. *List of Newspapers*

The following is the list of newspapers published from Quilon district at present:—

1. Janayugom
2. Powramithram
3. Yuva Necthi
4. Kerala Rajyam

3. *List of voluntary social welfare organisations*

The following is the list of voluntary social welfare organisations in Quilon district at present. The abbreviations used with regard to each organisation indicates as shown below:

E	Date of establishment
A & O	Aims and objectives
B	Persons benefited
Exp.	Expenditure
R	Date of registration
Ac.	Activities
S	Source of income

1. *Adichanalloor Vanitha Samajam (Adichanalloor Panchayat, Ithikara Block)*

E-6-10-1963. R-31-1-1964. A & O-Promote general welfare and progress of women and children. Ac.-Nursery class, tailoring and other social education activities. B-400. Exp. Rs. 1,290. S-Grant from Block and Panchayat, donations, fees and subscriptions.

2. *Adoor Vanitha Samajam (Adoor Panchayat, Paracode Block)*

E-1960. R-1964. A & O-Social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac.-Nursery class, tailoring and dance class, cooking and other social education activities. B-150. Exp.-320, S-Fees, donations and subscriptions.

3. *Alappad Vanitha Samajam (Alappad Panchayat, Karunagapally Block)*

E-20-9-1956. R-Not furnished. A & O-Welfare of women and children, Ac.-Balwadi and net makers co-operative society. B-200 families. Exp. Rs. 3,000. S-Grant from block, subscriptions and donations.

4. *Alappad Vanitha Samajam, Alappad South (Alappad Panchayat, Karunagapally Block)*

E-22-3-1952. R-Not furnished. A & O-Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.-Balwadi and hand-pounding of rice society. B-100 families. Exp. Rs. 1,000. S-Grant from Block and subscriptions.

5. *Angadikkal B.S.S. Unit (Kodumon Panchayat, Paracode Block)*

E-1964. R-1964. A & O-Promote all-round development of women and children. Ac-Developmental activities. B-50. Exp. Rs. 110. S-Subscriptions and donations.

6. *Bharat Mahila Samajam, Chittar Village (Chittar Panchayat, Ranni Block)*

E-10-5-1963. R-23-10-1963. A & O-General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.-Nursery class and embroidery class. B-100. Exp. Rs. 575. S-Subscriptions and donations.

7. *Bhoothakulam Mahila Samajam (Bhoothakulam Panchayat, Ithikara Block)*

E-28-6-1962. R-10-11-1962. A & O—Work for social, cultural and educational uplift of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring and cooking and social education activities. B-75. Exp. Rs. 150. S—Grant from block, subscriptions and donations.

8. *B.S.S. (District Branch) Quilon (Quilon Municipality)*

E-1960. R-17-12-1952. (All India Organisation). A & O—Promote welfare services. Ac.—Slum clearance, milk distribution, night-shelter and other development activities. B—300 families. Exp. Rs. 2,000. S—Public contributions.

9. *B.S.S. Lok Karya Kshethra (Chadayamangalam Block)*

E-22-9-1962. R-17-12-1952. (All India Organisation). A & O—All round development of people of the area. Ac.—Balwadi, kitchen garden, craft classes and other development activities. B—200 families. Exp. Rs. 4,830. S—Government grant and local collections.

10. *B.S.S. Lok Karya Kshethra (Kottarakara Block)*

E-1-12-1964. R-17-12-1952. (All India Organisation). A & O—All round development of the people of the area. Ac.—Welfare activities. B—200 families. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Donations and subscriptions.

11. *B.S.S. Lok Karya Kshethra, Vadasserikara.*

E-18-3-1964. R-17-12-1952. (All India Organisation). A & O—All round development of the people of the area. Ac.—Creche, Balawadi kitchen garden, library, home science class, agriculture production. B—200 families. Exp. Rs. 4,710. S—Grant from Government, Subscriptions and donations.

12. *B.S.S. Lok Karya Kshethra (Vettikkavala Block)*

E-1-9-1960. R-17-12-1952. A & O—All round development of the people of the area. Ac.—Balavadi, creche, craft lass, kitchen gardens, Co-operative societies, library, B—200 families. Exp. Rs. 5,240. S—Grant from Government and local contribution.

13. *B.S.S. Unit, Ivarkala, Puthoor P.O., (Kunnathur Panchayat, Sastham-cotta Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—17-12-1952. (All India Organisation). A & O—Mobilisation of peoples participation in community development programmes. Ac—Sewing class, charka and dance classes, kitchen garden- ing. B—300 families. Exp. Not furnished. S—Local contribution.

14. *Central Mahila Samajam, Kundara (Kundara Panchayat, Chittumala Block)*

E-1959. R-1960. A & O—Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, balasamajam and craft class. B-100. Exp. Rs. 1,000. S—Grant from Block and Panchayat and local contribution.

15. *Chathanoor Vanitha Samajam, Chathanoor P. O. (Chathanoor Panchayat, Ithikkara Block)*

E-1-1-1956. R-1-2-1957. A & O—Development of welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring class and social education. B-100. Exp. Rs. 1,030. S—Grant from block, subscriptions, donations.

16. *Chavara Welfare Extension Project, Chavara P.O.*

E-6-1-1960. R—Under the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children and the handicapped. Ac.—Conducting 8 centres having Balwadi, craft training, social education, medical aid, maternity services etc. B—800 families. Exp. Rs. 36,800. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, State Government and Block and local contributions.

17. *Christ King Balakamandiram, Punalur (Punalur Panchayat, Anchal Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Care and education of destitute children. Ac.—Boarding, lodging and education. B—60. Exp. Not furnished. S—Grant from Government.

18. *Desasevini Mahila Samajam Elanthoor (Elanthoor Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E-22-10-1960. R—Not furnished. A & O—Welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery School, tailoring and recreational activities. B—1,000. Exp.—Rs. 1,780. S—Subscriptions and fees.

19. *Desasevini Mahila Samajam, Ivarkala, Puthanambalam P. O. (Kunnathoor Panchayat, Sasthamcootta Block)*

E-21-5-1957. R-1964. A & O—Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.—Dance class, kitchen garden, and social education. B-50. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Subscriptions and donations.

20. *Desasevini Mahila Samajam, Mallasserry, (Pranmadom Panchayat, Konni Block)*

E-5-10-1959. R-1960. A & O—Promotion of social, cultural and economic activities for women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, cutting and tailoring classes and social education. B—100. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Subscriptions and grant from block.

21. *Desasevini Mahila Samajam, Neeravil (Trikkadavoor Panchayat, Anchalummoodu Block)*

E-8-12-1958. R-13-12-1960. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, balasamajam, craft class and social education. B—100. Exp. Rs. 3060. S—Grant from Block, donations and sale proceeds.

22. *Desasevini Vanitha Samajam, Angadi (Angadi Panchayat, Ranni Block)*

E-1963. R—Not furnished. A & O—Social, cultural and economic welfare of women and children. Ac.—Tailoring, kitchen gardening, cooking classes and other social education activities. B—70. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Subscriptions and local contributions.

23. *Desasevini Vanitha Samajam, Kadampinatta, (Naraganam Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E-1956. R—1961. A & O—Promote welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft and cooking classes. B—75 Exp. Rs. 240 S—Public contributions and subscriptions.

24. *Desasevini Vanitha Samajam, Vellimon (Perinad Panchayat, Chittumala Block)*

E-1957. R—1960. A & O—All round development of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft, dance and music classes, women's industrial co-operative society and midwifery services. B—200. Exp.—Rs. 2,500. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Block and Panchayat and local contribution.

25. *Deseeya Vanitha Samajam (Pavithreswaram Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—27-7-1958. A & O—Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, Balasamajam, craft and social education. B-100. Exp—Not furnished. S—Grant from Block and Panchayat and donations.

26. *Devi Vilasom Mahila Samajam, Pallickal (Melila Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—24-3-1960. A & O—Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, and social education activities. B—70. Exp. Not furnished. S—Grant from Block and Panchayat and subscriptions.

27. *Gandhi Memorial Child Welfare Centre, Eravipuram (Eravipuram Panchayat, Mukhathala Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—9-3-1961. A & O—General progress and welfare of children. Ac.—Nursery school, B-50. Exp. Rs. 2,000. S—Not furnished.

28. *Gandismaraka Gramaseva Kendrom (Thoovayoor Panchayat, Sastham-cotta Block)*

E—1958. R—1960. A & O—All round development through Gandhian constructive programmes. Ac.—Nursery School, balasamajam, Mahila samajam, spinning, handpounding of rice, bee keeping, fibre industry. B-500. Exp. Rs. 50,000. S—Grant from Khadi and Village Industry Board, Gandhismaraka Nidhi and public contribution.

29. *Gramasevini Mahila Samajam, Ottakal, Thenmala P. O. (Thenmala Panchayat, Anchal Block)*

E—9-11-1963. E—Not furnished. A & O—Improve social, cultural and economic conditions of women and children. Ac.—Social education classes. B-50. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Donations and subscriptions.

30. *Gramasevini Mahila Samjam, Nallila P. O. via. Kundara (Nedumpana Panchayat, Ithikara Block)*

E—2-7-1960. R—2-7-1960. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring class and social education activities. B—100. Exp. Rs. 170. S—Grant from block and subscription.

31. *Grama Shree Vanitha Samajam, Tazham (Konni Panchayat, Konni Block.)*

E—17-3-1958. R—Not furnished. A & O—General progress of women and children. Ac.—Nursery school, cutting and tailoring, kitchen garden and other social education activities. B—100. Exp. Rs. 800. S—Grant from block and subscriptions.

32. *Grameena Padasala, Adinad north (Clappana Panchayat, Karunagapally Block).*

E—1-4-1956. R—28-5-1959. A & O—All round development of children. Ac. Nursery School. B—95. Exp. Rs. 5,200. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board and donations.

33. *Gramodaya Mahila Samajam, Arukalikal (Ezhamkulam Panchayat Parakkode Block.)*

E—1963. R—1964. A & O Social, cultural and economic development of women & children. Ac. — Nursery class, balasamajam, tailoring and social education. B—100. Exp. Rs. 300. S—Fees, subscriptions and donations.

34. *Gramodharana Mahila Samajam, Poovathur East (Kulakada Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block.)*

E—1956. R—5-9-1958. A & O Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft and social education. B—100. Exp. Not furnished. S—Grant from block, panchayat and local contribution.

35. *Gramodharana Mahila Samajam, Punnakad (Mallapuzhasserry Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E—1956. R—1960 A&O Promotion of welfare activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft class, kitchen gardening. B 150 Exp. Rs. 425. S Subscriptions and donations.

36. *Gramodharana Social Welfare Centre, Madathikarazhma (Ochira Block.)*

E—5-10-1955. R—13-1-1956 A&O General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring, mat weaving and social education activities. B—100. Exp. Rs. 2,000. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board and donations.

37. *Gramodharana Sthree Samajam (Pallickal Panchayat, Sasthamcottah Block).*

E—8-2-1959 R—25-5-1959 A & O Social cultural and economic uplift of women, Ac.—Tailoring and craft class, Bee keeping, poultry keeping and kitchen gardening. B—80 Exp. Rs. 200. S—Subscriptions and sale proceeds.

38. *Gramodharana Vanitha Samajam, Chandanappally (Kodumon Panchayat, Paracode Block.)*

E—1963 R—1963 A & O Welfare of women and children Ac.—Tailoring class and social work in Harijan colony. B 100. Exp. Rs. 100 S—Subscriptions, donations and fees.

39. *Gramodharana Vanitha Samajam, Vettoor (Malayalapuzha Panchayat, Konny Block.)*

E—7-6-1959 R—Not furnished A& O Work for the welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery School, cutting and tailoring and demonstrations, classes and social education. B—100 Exp. Rs. 200. S—Grant from block and subscriptions.

40. *Inchakkad B. S. Vanitha Samajam, Malila Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block.*

E—19-11-1961. R—8-1-1960 A& O Provide welfare service for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi and social education B—100 Exp. Not furnished S—Grant from block, donations and subscriptions.

41. *Indira Memorial Mahila Samajam, Chelikkuzhi (Pattazhi Panchayat Pathanapuram Block.)*

E—28-1-1962 R—9-4-1963. A&O Improve social and economic conditions for women and children Ac.—Nursery class, craft and kitchen garden. B—60 Exp. Rs. 2,000. S—Grant from block and local contributions.

42. *Indira Vanitha Samajam, Naranganam (Naranganam Panchayat, Elanthoor Block.)*

E—1960 R—1960 A & O Welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Nursery school and social education class. B—100 Exp. Rs. 1,500. S—Subscriptions, donations and sale proceeds.

43. *Jai Hind Mahila Samajam, Mylom (Melila Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block.)*

E—31-3-1959 R—3-12-1959. A & O General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi and social education classes. B—100 Exp. Not furnished. S—Grant from block and local contribution.

44. *Janakeeya Mahila Samajam, Adoor P. O. (Pallickal Panchayat, Sasthamcottta Block)*

E—25-5-1959 R—2-11-1959 A&O Social and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring, weaving and craft class, kitchen gardening and poultry keeping. B 150 Exp. Rs. 700. Subscriptions, public contribution and sale proceeds

45. *Janatha Mahila Samajam, Pazhakulam (Pallickal Panchayat Sasthamcottah Block)*

E—1952 R—1958. A & O Promotion of welfare activities for women and children. A—Balwadi, tailoring, bee keeping and, poultry keeping and kitchen garden. B—150 Exp. Rs. 700. S Public contribution, subscriptions and sales proceeds.

46. *Jansi Rani Memorial Mahila Samajam (Kulakkada Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block.)*

E—Not furnished. R—12-6-1958 A&O Around development of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi class and social education activities. B—100 Exp. Not furnished. S—Grant from block, Panchayat and subscriptions.

47. *Jansi Rani Memorial Vanitha Samajam (Karunagappally Panchayat Karunagappally Block.)*

E—25-3-1958 R—18-10-1963. A&O Social, cultural and economic development of women and children. Ac.— Balwadi, tailoring class, kitchen garden and social service league, B—500. Exp. 1,020. S—Grant from block, subscriptions and sale proceeds.

48. *Kairali Vanitha Samajam, Mynagappally, North (Mynagappally Panchayat, Karunagappally Block.).*

E—17-3-1957 R—Not furnished A&O General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring, cooking class kitchen garden and poultry keeping. B—500 Exp. Rs. 800 S—Grant, from block, subscriptions and donations.

49. *Kakkad Desasevine Mahila Samajam, Perunad (Perunad Panchayat, Ranni Block.)*

E—1956. R—Not furnished A&O Work for the betterment of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring and kitchen gardening. B—60 Exp. Not furnished S—Fees and donations

50. *Kalanjoor Mahila Samajam, (Kalanjoor Panchayat, Paracode Block)*

E—1963. R—1964 A&O Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring class and social education. B—100. Exp. Rs. 180 S—Fees, subscriptions and donations.

51. *Kalayapuram Mahila Samajam (Malila Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block.)*

E—Not furnished. R—25-4-1960 A&O General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Craft and social education. B—20 Exp. Not furnished. S—Donations and subscriptions.

52. *Kalluvathukkal Mahila Samajam (Kalluvathukkal Panchayat, Ithikkara Block.)*

E—4-8-1962. R—Not furnished A&O Improve social and economic conditions of women and children, nursery class, craft class and social education activities. B—100 Exp. 175. S—Fees, grant from block and local contributions.

53. *Kamala Memmorial Mahila Samajam, Panaveli (Vettikkavala Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—Not furnished R—21-8-1960 A & O General welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi and social education. B—50 Exp. Not furnished. Donations and subscriptions.

54. *Kamala Memorial Mahila Samajam, Thazhathukulakkada (Kulakkada Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block.)*

E—15-8-1964. R—16-11-1956. A & O Development of social, cultural and educational activities for women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring and social education. B—100. Exp. Not furnished. S—Grant from block and public contribution.

55. *Kamala Memorial Vanitha Samajam (Karunagapally Panchayat, Karunagapally Block)*

E—30-1-1957 R—Not furnished A&O Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac. Balwadi, women's industrial co-operative society, poultry keeping and kitchen garden. B—400. Exp. Rs. 2,000 S—Grant from block, subscriptions and sale proceeds.

56. *Kamala Nehru Memorial Nursery School, Kappil East, Kappil P. O. (Oachira Block)*

E—1-6-1958. R—Not furnished. A&O Uplift of women and children. Ac—Nursery School, and poor feeding. B—100. Exp Rs. 2,130. S—Grant from state Government, subscriptions and donations.

57. *Kamala Nehru Memorial Vanitha Samajam, Poruvazhi Panchayat (Sasthamcottah Block)*

E—1959 R—1959. A&O General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac. Tailoring and handicrafts and cooking. B—50. Exp. Not furnished. S—Subscriptions.

58. *Kamala Nehru Vanitha Samajam, Keezhukkara (Kozhencherry Panchayat, Elanthoor Block.)*

E—5-4-1961. R—1-6-1961 A & O Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac. Nursery class, tailoring and craft classes, cooking and poultry keeping. B—65. Exp. Not furnished. S—Subscriptions, donations and sale proceeds.

59. *Kamukincherry Vanitha Samajam, Kamukincherry (Thalavoor Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block.)*

E—10-10-1960 R—Not furnished. A & O work for the general progress of women and children. Ac. Balwadi, tailoring and cooking classes. B—65. Exp. Rs. 150. S—Subscriptions and donations.

60. *Kasturba Mahila Samajam, Azhoor (Pathanamthitta Panchayat, Elanthoor Block.)*

E—5-11-1961. R—1-12-1961. A & O Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac Nursery class, tailoring and kitchen gardening. B—100 Exp. Rs. 350. S—Subscriptions and donations.

61. *Kasturba Memorial Child Welfare Centre, Eravipuram. (Eravipuram Panchayat, Mukhathala Block)*

E-1960. R-7-4-1964. A& O—Alround development children. Ac-Nursery school and feeding. B-200. Exp.Rs. 2,000.S-Donations and subscriptions.

62. *Kasturba Memorial Mahila Samajam, Adoor (Adoor panchayat, Paracode Block)*

E-1962. R-1962. A&O—Social, cultural and economic progress Ac—Balasamajam, tailoring and cooking and social service in Harijan colony. B—100. Exp.—Rs. 400. S—Donations, subscriptions and fees.

63. *Kasturba Memorial Mahila Samajam. Pavamba (Tazhava Panchayat, Karunagapally Block.)*

E—21-10-1956. R—Not furnished. A & O Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac—Balwadi, tailoring and Kitchen

garden. B-100. Exp. Rs. 500. S—Grant from block, subscriptions and donations.

64. *Kasturba Memorial Women's and Children's Social Welfare Centre, Anayadi P.O. (Sooranad North Panchayat, Sasthamcotta Block)*

E—1950. R—15-11-1958. A & O—Development of social, cultural and economic activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi tailoring, bee keeping and poultry keeping. B-100. Exp. R. Rs. 1,375 S—Subscriptions and sale proceeds.

65. *Kasturba Smaraka Mahila Samajam, Nedumkola P. O. (Chathanoor Panchayat, Ithikara Block)*

E—24-9-1961. R—30-12-1961. A & O—Promotion of welfare activities for women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, craft class, dance and music classes and social education. B-200. Exp.—Rs. 1,200 S—Grant from state social welfare advisory board and block, fees and subscriptions.

66. *Kasturba Smaraka Vanitha Samajam and Village Industries Co-operative Society (Konni Panchayat, Konni Block)*

E—21-11-1959. R—21-11-1959. A & O—Improve social, cultural and economic condition of women and children. Ac.—Handicrafts, hand pounding of rice, candle making and soap making. B-110. Exp.—Rs. 75,470. S—Grant from khadi board and block and share capital loans.

67. *Kasturba Vanitha Samajam, Keekollur, Pathanamthitta. (Cherukol Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E—24-5-1960. R—4-7-1960. A & O—Work for the General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring class and social education classes. B-100. Exp.—Rs. 415. S—Donations and subscriptions

68. *Kasturba Vanitha Samajam, Peruman (Perinad Panchayat, Chittumala Block).*

E—1958. R—1960. A & O—Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft, dance and music classes, and hand pounding co-operative society. B-1 300, Exp.—Rs. 2,000. S—Grant from state social welfare advisory board, block and panchayat and public contributions.

69. *Kilikollur Womens Club, Karikode (Kilikollur Panchayat, Anchalummodu Block).*

E—16-6-1962. R—21-6-1963. A & O—Social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac. —Balwadi, Adult literacy centre and social education. B-100. Exp.—Rs. 300. S—Subscriptions and donations.

70. *Kizhakemuri Mahila Samajam, (Pathanapuram Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block).*

E—17-5-1958. R—Not furnished. A & O—Welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, craft class and maternity centre B—200, Exp. Rs. 4,700, S—Donations, subscriptions and sale proceeds.

71. *Kodumon Mahila Samajam. (Kodumon Panchayat, Paracoda Block)*

E—1963. R—Not furnished. A & O—Uplift of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring and cooking classes, social work in Harijan colony. B—125. Exp.—Rs. 325. S—Donations and fees.

72. *Konni Panchayat Mahila Samajam and social welfare Centre (Konni Panchayat, Konni Block).*

E—11-1-1959. R—28-1-1960. A & O—Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, Balasamajam cutting and tailoring and craft classes, cooking demonstrations and kitchen gardens. B—500, Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from block and State Social Welfare Advisory Board public contributions.

73. *Konni Welfare Extension Project (Payyanamon P.O., Konni Block)*

E—15-10-1959. R—Under the State Social Welfare Advisory Board, Kerala. A & O—General Progress and welfare of women and children and the handicapped. Ac.—Conducting 10 centres having Balawadi, craft training, social education, medical aid, maternity service etc. B—800 families. Exp.—Rs. 36,800. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, State Government, Block and Local collections.

74. *Krishnapuram Ladies Association, Oachira. P.O. (Oachira Panchayat, Oachira Block)*

E—6-6-1955. R—1-11-1960. A & O—Social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, cutting and tailoring and weaving. B—320. Exp. Rs. 3,000. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, subscriptions, donations and sale proceeds.

75. *Kumbalam Mahila Samajam, Kumbalam (Kundara Panchayat, Chittumala Block)*

E—1958. R—1960. A & O—Promote welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Balawadi, balsamajam, craft and social education. B—150. Exp. Rs. 1,500. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board and Block and local collections.

76. *Kundayam Mahila Samajam, Pathanapuram (Pathanapuram Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block)*

E—4-12-1957. R—Not furnished. A & O—Work for the social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac—Balwadi

adult literacy and tailoring class. B—80. Exp. Rs. 585. S—Subscriptions and donations.

77. *Kunnada Mahila Samajam (Enadimangalam Panchayat, Parakode Block)*

E—1963. R—1963. A & O—Around development of women and children. Ac.—Tailoring class and social education. B 50. Exp.—Rs. 110. S—Donations and subscriptions.

78. *Kunnathoor Samagra Seva Samithy (Adoor Panchayat, Parakode Block)*

E—24-9-1961. R—30-12-1961. A & O Promotion of welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi and developmental activities. B-45. Exp.—Rs. 13,250. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, donations and sale proceeds.

79. *Lakshmi Bai Memorial Vanitha Samajan, Thodiyoor South (Thodiyoor Panchayat, Karunagapally Block)*

E—4-9-1956. R—Not furnished. A & O—Promotion of welfare activities among women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring class and social education. B—50. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Subscriptions and Fees.

80. *Mahila Samajam Elampal, (Vilakkudy Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block)*

E—13-5-1959. R—Not furnished. A & O—S Work for the uplift of women and children. Ac.—Tailoring class, cooking and kitchen. B-80. Exp.—Rs. 100. S—Subscriptions and local contribution.

81. *Mahila Samajam, Elangamangalam (Ezhamkulam Panchayat, Parakode Block)*

E—1964. R—1964. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class and social education. B-50. Exp.—Rs. 325. S—Subscriptions and local collections.

82. *Mahila Samajam Enadimangalam, (Enadimangalam Panchayat, Parakode Block).*

E—14-8-1957. R—14-8-957. A & O—Improve the social, cultural and economic conditions of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, bee keeping, poultry keeping and hand pounding of rice. B-200. Exp.—Rs. 3,800. S—Grant, fees and donations.

83. *Mahila Samajam, (Enath Panchayat, Parakode Block)*

E—1963. R—1963. A & O—General progress and welfare of women & children. Ac.—Tailoring and dance class, social education and social work in the Harijan colony. B-200. Exp.—Rs. 200. S—Fees, donations and subscriptions.

91. *Mynagappally South Vanitha Samajam (Mynagappally Panchayat, Karunagappally Block).*

E—8-10-1958 R—Not furnished. A & O—Work for the alround development of women and children. Ac.—Balawadi, tailoring and cooking classes, kitchen garden and social service league. B-250. Exp.—Rs. 700. S—Grant from Block, subscriptions and donations.

92. *Navodayam Mahila Samajam, Attuvassery (Kulakkada Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—3-3-1958. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft and social education. B-100. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant and subscriptions.

93. *Navodayam Mahilasamajam (Pathanamthitta Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E—12-7-1963. R—Not furnished. A & O—Social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring class and social education. B-50. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Donations and subscriptions.

94. *Nazarath Bala Bhavan, Kottiyam, Quilon*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Provide shelter and education to destitute orphan children. Ac.—Boarding, lodging and education. B—125. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from State Government.

95. *Neduman B.S.S. Mahila Samajam (Ezhamkulam Panchayat, Parakkode Block)*

E—1963. R—Not furnished. A & O—Social, cultural and economic welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery School, tailoring and cooking classes and social education. B-100. Exp. Rs. 410. S—Fees, donations and subscriptions.

96. *Nettayam Desasevini Mahila Samajam, Nediya P.O., Anchal (Yeroor Panchayat, Anchal Block)*

E—1940. R-13-12-1962. A & O—Improve social, cultural and economic conditions of women and children. Ac.—Social education, activities and demonstration classes. B-100 families. Exp.—Rs. 140. S—Donations and subscriptions.

97. *New Kerala Mahila Samajam, Cherumangad (Pavithreswaram Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—Not furnished. R-6-8-1959. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft and social education. B-100. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Donations and subscriptions.

98. *Omalloor Vanitha Samajam, (Omalloor Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E—1937. R-16-11-1951. A & O—Promote welfare activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft class and social education. B—150. Exp.Rs. 6,670. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, subscriptions and donations.

99. *Our Lady of Fatima Home (Orphanage), Neendakara, Quilon (Quilon Municipality)*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Care and education of destitute orphan children. Ac.—Boarding, lodging and education. B-40. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Government.

100. *Our Lady Help Christian Convent (Orphanage), Eravipuram (Eravipuram Panchayat, Mukhathala Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Care and education of poor orphan children. Ac.—Boarding, lodging and education. B-58. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Government.

101. *Padappakkara Vanitha Samajam (Kundara Panchayat, Chittumala Block)*

E—1960. E—Not furnished. A & O—Promote welfare activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, balasamajam, craft and social Welfare Advisory Board., Block and Panchayat and local contributions.

102. *Pallimon Mahila Samajam, Pallimon P.O. (Nedumpana Panchayat, Ithikkara Block)*

E—20-9-1962. R—Not furnished. A & O—Develop the social, cultural and economic conditions of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring class and social education class. B-52. Exp.—Rs. 360. subscriptions, donations and fees.

103. *Paracode Vanitha Samajam. Paracode (Adoor Panchayat. Paracode*

105. *Pathirikkal Mahila Samajam, Pathanapuram (Pathanapuram Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block)*

E—10-2-1960. R—Not furnished. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac—Balwadi and tailoring class. B—60. Exp.—Rs. 150. S—Donations and subscriptions.

106. *Pattazhi Mahila Samajam, Pattazhi P.O. (Pattazhi Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block)*

E—14-11-1955. R—1956. A & O—Alround progress of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class and social education. B—60. Exp.—Rs. 1,000. S—Grand from State Government.

107. *Peringanad Vanitha Samajam, Adoor P.O. (Pallickal Panchayat, Sasthamcotta Block)*

E—5-4-1959. R-2-7-1960 A & O—Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.—Balawadi, tailoring, bee keeping and social education. B-100. Exp. Rs. 800. S—Donations, subscriptions and sale proceeds.

108. *Pidavoor Mahila Samajam Pidavoor (Thalavoor Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block)*

E—12-1-1958. R—Not furnished. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi craft and demonstration classes and social education. B—80. Exp.—Rs. 240. S—Subscriptions and donations.

109. *Piravanthoor Mahila Samajam, (Piravanthoor Panchayat Pathanapuram Block)*

E—7-8-1958. R—18-4-1964. A & O—General progress of women and children. Ac.—Tailoring class, study classes and other social education activities. B—50. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Subscriptions.

110. *Prakanam Mahila Samajam, Prakanam (Chenneerkara Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E—19-7-1959. R—10-7-1960. A & O—Social, cultural and educational uplift of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring and music classes, kitchen gardens, poultry keeping, B—100. Exp.—Rs. 170. S—Subscriptions and donations.

111. *Pramadom Panchayat Mahila Samajam, Vallicode (Pramadom Panchayat Konni Block)*

E—24-5-1959. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery school, cutting and tailoring class and kitchen garden. B-200. Exp.—Rs.800. S—Grant from Government and local contribution.

112. *P.S. Balika Sadanam, Kottayam, Quilon*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Care and education of destitute and orphan girls. Ac.—Boarding, lodging and education. B—60. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Government.

113. *Punalur Panchayat Mahila Samajam, (Punalur Panchayat, Anchal Block)*

E—17-12-1964. R—Not furnished. A & O—Improve the social, cultural and economic conditions of women and children. Ac.—Study classes, demonstration classes and other developmental activities B—100 Exp.—Rs. 140. S—Donations and subscriptions.

114. *Quilon Ladies Club, Kacherry Ward (Quilon Municipality)*

E—January 1956. R—Not furnished. A & O—Uplift of women and children. Ac.—Nursery school and family planning clinic. B—Not furnished. Exp.—Rs.10,000. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, subscriptions and donations.

115. *Quilon Poor Home, Chinnakkada (Quilon Municipality)*

E—1942. R—Not furnished. A & O—Prevention of Beggary Ac.—Boarding and lodging. B—30. Exp.—Rs. 15,000. S—Grant from State Government and Municipality.

116. *Sakthikulangara Vanitha Samajam (Sakthikulangara Panchayat, Anchalumoodu Block)*

E—1-8-1956. R—Not furnished. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, Adult literacy class, tailoring, craft and music classes and kitchen garden. B—100. Exp.—Rs. 4,500. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, subscriptions, donations and sale proceeds.

117. *Samoohyakshema Mahila Samajam Kottappuram (Kundara Panchayat Chittumala Block)*

E—1961. R—1961. A & O—Social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac.—Balawadi, balasamajam, craft class, poultry, co-operative society. B—125. Exp. Rs. 1,500. S—Grant from Block and local contributions.

118. *Samoohyakshema Vanitha Samajam (East Kallada Panchayat Chittumala Block)*

E—1959. R—1960. A & O—Promote welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Balawadi, craft class and social education. B—200. Exp.—Rs. 1,000. S—Grant from Block and local contributions.

119. *Samoohya Seva Samithy, Thottuwa (Pallikkal Panchayat, Sastham-cotta Block)*

E—5-1-1957. R—15-11-1958. A & O—General Progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring and craft classes, bee keeping and poultry. B—70. Exp.—Rs. 1,500. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, subscriptions and sale proceeds.

120. *Santhosh Mahila Samajam Thumbamon (Chennerkara Panchayat, Elanthoor Block)*

E—19-7-1959. R—107-1960. A & O—Work for the social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, tailoring and music classes, kitchen garden and poultry keeping. B—100. Exp.—Rs.170. S—Sale proceeds, donations and subscriptions.

121. *Saraswathivilasom Social Welfare Centre Kannimel (Sakthikulangara Panchayat, Anchalumoodu Block)*

E—1-4-1961. R—1-6-1961. A & O—Development of social, cultural and economic activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft class and social education. B—100. Exp.—Rs. 3,350. S—Grant from class and social education. B—100. Exp.—Rs. 3,350. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, local contributions and subscriptions.

122. *Sarojini Smaraka Vanitha Samajam Elakollur (Pramadom Panchayat, Konni Block)*

E—May 1960. R—Not furnished. A & O—Uplift of women and children. Ac.—Craft class, kitchen garden and social education. B—100 Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Block, subscriptions and donations

123. *Sarvodaya Mahila Samajam, Payode (Pavithreswaram Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—237-1956. R—21-4-1957. A&O—Uplift of women and children Ac.—Balwadi, craft class and social education. B-100. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Block and subscriptions.

124. *Chethakkal Mahila Samajam (Chethakkal Panchayat, Ranni Block)*

E—28-10-1961. R—28-10-1961. A & O—Work for the social cultural and economic uplift of women. Ac—Tailoring, cottage industry, kitchen gardening and social education activities. B-150. Exp.—Rs.360. S—Fees, donations and sale proceeds.

125. *Sree Kamala Memorial Mahila Samajam Kokad (Vettikkavala Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—6-12-1958. R-21-1-1959. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Craft and Social education. B-100. Exp.—Not furnished. S —Donations and subscriptions.

126. *Sree Chithra Vilasom Vanitha Co-operative Society (Adoor Panchayat, Parakkod Block)*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Social, cultural and economic uplift of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi and cottage industries. B-150. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board and local contribution.

127. *St. Margrets Balikasadanam, Kanjiracode, Quilon.*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Care and education of poor orphans, and other destitute children. Ac.—Boarding, lodging and education. B—75. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from State Government.

128. *Subhodayam Mahila Samajam Mylakkad Kottiyam P. O. (Adichanalloor Panchayat, Ithikara Block)*

E—16-8-1962. R—27-11-1963. A & O—Promotion of social, cultural and economic activities for women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, craft class and social education. B—120. Exp.—Rs. 410. S—Grant from block, fees and subscriptions.

129. *Thodiyoor North Vanitha Samajam (Thodiyoor Panchayat Karunagappally Block)*

E—20-3-1957. R—Not furnished. A & O—Develop social and cultural activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring class and kitchen garden. B—200. Exp.—Rs. 550. S—Grant from Block, subscriptions and donations.

130. *Thodiyoor South Vanitha Samajam (Thodiyoor Panchayat, Karunagappally Block)*

E—4-9-1956. R—Not furnished. A & O—Promotion of social and economic activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring, candle making, and kitchen gardens. B-200. Exp.—Rs. 950. S—Grant from Block, subscriptions and sale proceeds.

131. *Ushagiri Samoohyasevana Trust Kanakode (Chathanoor Panchayat, Ithikkara Block)*

E—4-2-1956. R—6-5-1957. A & O—Allround development of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, play centre library and craft. B-125. Exp.—Rs. 4,200. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board and donations.

132. *Vadasserikkara Mahila Samajam, Vadasserikkara Panchayat, (Ranni Block)*

E—1956. R—24-2-1964. A & O—Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Nursery school, and social education classes. B-60. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Donations and subscriptions.

133. *Valiakavu Mahila Samajam (Angadi Panchayat, Ranni Block)*

E—1956. R—Not furnished. A & O—Provide social, cultural and economic activities for women. Ac.—Tailoring, kitchen garden and social education classes. B-100. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Fees, donations and sale proceeds.

134. *Vallikkode Mahila Samajam (Vallikkode Panchayat, Konni Block)*

E—5-1-1952. R-29-10-1959. A&O—Uplift of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, cutting and tailoring classes, kitchen gardening and social education. B-200. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Block and subscriptions.

135. *Vallikkode Vanitha Samajam (Vallikkode Panchayat, Konni Block)*

E—23-8-1959. R—1960. A & O—Provide welfare services for women and children. Ac.—Nursery school, cutting and tailoring and craft classes, kitchen garden and social education. B—200. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Block, donations and subscriptions.

136. *Vanitha Samajam, West Circle (Thazhava Panchayat, Karunagapally Block)*

E—20-12-1956. R—Not furnished. A & O—Promotion of social, cultural and economic activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, tailoring and kitchen garden. B-100. Exp.—Rs. 700. S—Grant from Block, subscriptions and donations.

137. *Vanitha Samajam and Quilon Cottage Industries, Fort Road, Quilon.*

E—1951. R-1957. A & O—Development of social, cultural and economic conditions of women and children. Ac.—Creche, Balwadi, craft centre and feeding centre. B-100. Exp.—Rs. 3,250. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board and local contribution.

138. *Vanitha Samoohyaseva Samithy, Anayadi P.O. Via. Noornad (Pallickal Panchayat, Sasthamcotta Block)*

E—5-1-1957. R—15-11-1958 A&O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Nursery class, sewing and social education. B-70. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board and local contribution.

139. *Vettikkavala welfare Extension Project, Vettikkavala via. Kottarakara.*

E—1-1-1959. R—Under the State Social Welfare Advisory Board. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children and the handicapped. Ac.—conducting eight centres having Balwadi, craft training, social education, medical aid, maternity service etc. B-800 families. Exp.—Rs. 36,800. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Advisory Board, State Government and Block and local contributions.

140. *Vijaya Mahila Samajam, Omannoor (Omannoor Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—20-10-1958. R-2-5-1959. A & O Promotion of social welfare activities for women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, craft and social education. B-100. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Grant from Block and subscriptions.

141. *Vijaya Sree Vanitha Samajam, Chemmakkad (Perinad Panchayat, Chittumala Block)*

E—1957. R-1960. A & O Social, cultural and economic progress of women and children. Ac.—Balwadi, balasamajam, dance and music classes and craft class. B-200. Exp.—Rs.2,000. S—Grant from State Social Welfare Board, Block and Panchayat and local contributions.

142. *Vilakkudy Mahila Samajam (Vilakkudy Panchayat, Pathanapuram Block)*

E—12-6-1957. R—Not furnished. A & O—Provide welfare activities for women and children. Ac.—Tailoring, cooking classes, kitchen gardens and other social education activities. B—45. Exp. Rs. 120. S—Donations and subscriptions.

143. *Vilangara Mahila Samajam (Omannoor Panchayat, Vettikkavala Block)*

E—1958. R-29-4-1959. A & O—General progress and welfare of women and children. Ac.—Craft and social education classes. B-50. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Donations and subscriptions.

144. *West Kallada Mahila Samajam, (West Kallada Panchayat, Sasthamcotta Block)*

E—1959. R—Not furnished. A & O—Improve social and economic conditions of women and children. Ac.—Tailoring, craft and cooking classes and kitchen garden. B-100. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Subscriptions and local collections.

145. *T.W.C.A. Cantonment, Quilon (Quilon Municipality)*

E—Not furnished. R—Not furnished. A & O—Welfare of women and children. Ac.—Hostel for working women and girl students. B—Not furnished. Exp.—Not furnished. S—Donations, subscriptions and grants.

4. General and By election results

The General Election conducted in 1977 was the sixth one since the formation of the State. Electoral preferences in the March 1977 elections were limited in the sense that for all practical purposes, the contests were between candidates put up or supported by two 'fronts'—the Ruling front and the opposition front. The Ruling front represented an alliance of 5 political parties—the Indian National Congress, the Communist Party of India, the Muslim League, the Revolutionary

There were 16 constituencies in this district. The result of the General Election in a nutshell is given below:

<i>Name of the Party</i>	<i>Seats contested</i>	<i>Seats won</i>	<i>Forfeited Deposits</i>
1. Indian National Congress	4	3	..
2. Communist Party of India	6	6	..
3. Kerala Congress	2	2	..
4. Revolutionary Socialist Party	4	4	..
5. Communist Party of India (Marxist)	6
6. Janatha	2
7. Kerala Congress (Pillai Group)	4	1	..
8. Independents	51	..	47



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